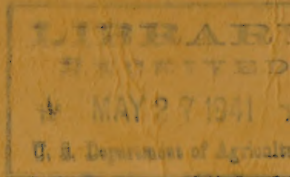


63.9

1941



CATALOGUE
of
FRUIT TREES
ORNAMENTAL TREES
SHRUBS and CONIFERS



BEECHES - PLANES
CHESTNUTS - OAKS
ELMS - POPLARS
also other Deciduous and
Ornamental Varieties

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd.

GEMBROOK NURSERIES, EMERALD
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: Ringwood 171

[illegible]

BANANA

GOLDEN REINETTE



STAYMAN WINESAP



STATESMAN

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd.

Order Sheet

Gembrook Nurseries, EMERALD, Victoria.

Date.....19

Please forward to

Name _____

Postal Address _____
(In Full)

Rail to _____

Ship to _____ Date Required _____

Cash—

£ : :

Cheque—

£ : :

P.O. Order—

£ : :

Stamps—

£ : :

Or Charge to Account.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Catalogue of . . .

Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubs and Conifers

BEECHES - PLANES

CHESTNUTS - OAKS

ELMS - - POPLARS

also other Deciduous and
Ornamental Varieties

1941



Grown for Sale by

C. A. Nobelius & Sons

PTY. LTD.

NURSERYMEN

Gembrook Nurseries - - EMERALD
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: Ringwood 171

Code: A.B.C., 5th Edition

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GENERAL REMARKS



WE have much pleasure in presenting our Fiftieth Catalogue of Trees, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to thank our customers for the support accorded us during the last forty-nine seasons, and shall do our best to merit a continuance of their favour and recommendation.

We also take the liberty of thanking the many friends who have recommended our establishment in the past. We shall be pleased to post Catalogues on receipt of any names and addresses.

Locality.—The Nurseries are situated at EMERALD. Railway Siding and Office are at the Nurseries, half a mile from Emerald Railway Station, on the Ferntree Gully and Gembrook line.

Stock.—The Nurseries contain an exceptionally large stock of trees in various stages, all perfectly clean, healthy, free from all insect pests, and in the best possible condition. The soil is particularly suitable for producing nice fibrous-rooted trees, thus ensuring a safer removal to other places.

The Nurseries are regularly examined each season previous to sending out trees, and a Clean Certificate can be had with each consignment if required.

Packing.—This receives our particular attention, the charges being made as low as possible, cases and material only are charged for; all trees are most carefully packed for transmission to any part of the world so as to ensure their arrival in good order. Delays in transit by rail sometimes occur, but we pack very carefully and cover the roots so that no harm follows if they remain out of ground for a considerable time.

Fumigation.—We have our own up-to-date Fumigating Chamber at the Packing Shed, and on request any consignment can be fumigated before despatch at a small cost.

Orders.—Orders will be booked at any time, and executed in May, June, or July. Every order is immediately executed or acknowledged on receipt of same. If no reply be received within a few days, it may be assumed that the letter has miscarried.

When an order is made up of 1 and 2 of each variety, the each rate is charged, whatever number is ordered.

Unknown correspondents are kindly requested to remit with their orders, or to name a satisfactory reference.

Ordinary payments may be made by Crossed Cheque, Bank Draft, or Post Office Order, the latter payable at Emerald, and for amounts under Ten Shillings, Postal Notes or Stamps should be remitted.

Accounts are due monthly when we expect a settlement. Any further length of credit must be arranged for.

It is also very desirable that Small Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance, as the extra postage incurred in rendering accounts and acknowledging small amounts is a serious and unnecessary charge.

To avoid disappointment please state when ordering if substitutes are allowed or not, for, as the season advances, some varieties may be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted others equally good will be substituted when it can be done, unless instructed to the contrary.

Prices.—In order to produce the highest quality of stock possible and retain our reputation, we are under heavy expenses, whilst the price of fruit trees has been very slightly increased during the past thirty

years: the price is a secondary consideration compared to a client's success.

We find it impossible to reduce our prices, as this would lower the standard of quality.

Terms of Sale.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Everything is sold subject to shortage or failure of crop or other causes beyond control.

Complaints.—These must be made within fourteen days of receipt of goods, otherwise they cannot be entertained.

Correspondence.—Address all correspondence to C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd., Gembrook Nurseries, EMERALD, Victoria.

TO VISITORS AND CUSTOMERS

To the Nursery we give to lovers of trees and plants, etc., who may desire to inspect it, a most cordial invitation.

Our Nurseries are open to inspection on week days, and we are pleased to show our stock to visitors. During the press of the busy lifting season we ask visitors to kindly notify us, if possible, when we will endeavour to give prompt attention on their arrival; this specially applies to customers requiring a considerable quantity or special advice.

On Saturdays the Nurseries close at 12 o'clock, except for inspection by intending purchasers by appointment, no goods can therefore be served after that hour unless previously ordered and arranged for. Intending purchasers are kindly requested to make appointment by phone if requiring to be shown over the Nursery during the week-end or on holidays.

Customers calling and wishing to take away trees or plants cannot do so when the lifting and packing interferes with the despatch of orders already promised, they will therefore greatly help by sending their orders previously, or by allowing time for despatch after selecting.

We would remind our clients that the time of responsible men, especially in the busiest season, is very valuable, and would be glad if they would kindly release them without unduly occupying their time.

When customers leave the actual selection to us, they may rely on our sending the best trees for the purpose required, but when they wish to select and mark individual trees, higher prices will be charged.

The prices in this catalogue are for stock of our own selection. All prices quoted are for plants at the Nursery, cartage and freight must be added to all orders.

C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.

Gembrook Nurseries,
EMERALD, 1st March, 1941



ALMONDS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

- Brandes Jordan**—A well-known variety of strong growth, very tender shell.
- Burbank**—A variety from Luther Burbank ; tree extremely hard, and a great bearer ; recommended as one of the best for this climate, and flowers much later than other sorts.
- Chellaston**—A semi-upright grower, very prolific, soft shell, highly recommended for commercial purposes.
- Drake's Seedling**—An important commercial variety ; the nut is medium large with a medium soft shell, kernel plump, and of very good flavour ; ripens later than most varieties ; one of the best pollenisers.
- Harriott's Seedling**—One of the largest of the soft shell almonds ; nut long, large, kernel sweet ; tree vigorous and of good shape.
- Hatch's Nonpareil**—A very fine almond, large kernel, and extremely thin shell.
- I.X.L.**—A very good variety from California ; large nuts, perfect shell.
- Johnston's Prolific**—Tree of strong upright growth, nuts of good shape, colour and appearance, with full plump kernel.
- Ne Plus Ultra**—Tree a rapid grower, extremely prolific ; nuts large and long ; fine flavour.
- Paper Shell**—Very good, easily broken between the fingers.
- Peerless**—Smooth and well shaped, large and of fine flavour ; thin shell.
- White Nonpareil**—The tree is a strong grower, of spreading habit ; nuts very large, with white shell ; a far heavier bearer than Brandes Jordan.

APPLES (General Collection)

On Blight-proof Stocks, and perfectly clean

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

We can also supply the leading varieties as marked * in root-grafted trees, which we recommend in preference to those grown on seedling stocks. These make amazingly quick growth in the Nursery row or Orchard, and will produce very even trees that will bear early and wonderful crops.

- ***Alfriston**—A large cooking apple, and splendid keeper ; late.
- ***Ballarat Seedling** (Stewart's Seedling)—A first-class culinary apple, large green and yellow with red cheek ; late.
- Banana** (Winter Banana)—A pale yellow apple with a delicate pink blush that makes it most attractive, with a suggestive banana flavour.
- ***Banks' Red Gravenstein**—A decided improvement on old Gravenstein, yet possessing all its noble qualities ; because of early colouring may be marketed ten days earlier.
- Buncombe**—A beautiful dessert apple of good quality ; late.
- ***Cleopatra**—A splendid and well-known apple in some districts ; late.
- Cowell's Red**—Medium size ; skin yellow, streaked and splashed with broken crimson stripes ; a showy apple, good early market variety.
- ***Cox's Orange Pippin**—Good dessert, flavour excellent ; late.
- ***Crofton Pearmain**—A medium-sized, highly-coloured apple, of good keeping quality ; a favourite in some districts in Tasmania.
- ***Delicious**—A most beautiful and delicious apple from Iowa. Tree a strong grower, hardy and most prolific bearer, fine colour, like Jonathan, and most exquisite flavour. One of the best late-keeping apples.

APPLES—continued

- ***Democrat**—A seedling apple raised in Tasmania ; good shape, highly coloured and a good keeper. A first-class late apple.
- ***Desert Gold**—Introduced from U.S.A. with pages of its record. A remarkable long-keeping yellow apple, young and heavy bearer, wonderful cool store variety, where it retains its splendid quality and juiciness.
- Devonshire Quarrenden**—A highly-coloured apple ; early.
- ***Dougherty**—Medium size, almost covered with bright red ; a very fine dessert apple, good bearer ; late.
- ***Emperor Alexander**—An excellent large culinary apple, and a good market variety ; early.
- Foster**—This apple has a fine flavour. Coming into use in February, it will fill a gap in the market between the very early apples and Jonathan, when good dessert apples are scarce. Blight-proof.
- ***Glengyle Red**—Has all the qualities of Rome Beauty, is firmer, and, instead of being striped red is of a deep red colour over three-quarters of the fruit.
- ***Golden Delicious** (Desert Gold).
- ***Golden Spire**—This is one of the finest early cooking apples, in use from middle of December to March ; an early and regular bearer.
- Granny Mac**—A cross between Granny Smith and McIntosh Red, in quality it resembles Granny Smith.
- ***Granny Smith**—Large and juicy, of a greenish yellow colour ; will do well in almost any district, excellent variety for export ; late.
- ***Gravenstein**—A splendid apple, good flavour and colour ; early.
- Grimes' Golden**—A golden-yellow apple. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, a late bloomer, and a young bearer ; of fine quality and great beauty.
- ***Irish Peach**—Good bearer, and does not blight ; early.
- ***Jonathan**—A well-known variety, highly coloured, first-class for dessert, and one of the best for market and export ; medium.
- King Cole**—A strong grower, first-class keeper ; blight-proof.
- ***King David**—A rich, dark red apple with yellowish flesh ; flavour good, juicy, and rich.
- ***Lalla**—Raised in Tasmania ; it is really a Red Delicious, having the habit and qualities of this well-known variety.
- London Pippin**—One of the very best apples for all purposes ; late.
- Lord Nelson**—A large culinary apple ; medium.
- ***Lord Suffield**—A splendid cooking apple, heavy bearer ; early.
- ***McIntosh Early Red**—Fruit the same as the old variety of McIntosh Red, season of ripening being much earlier ; good for early market. 2/- each.
- ***McIntosh Red**—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, regular ; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, of excellent quality for home and market use, regular bearer and good keeper ; late.
- ***Munroe's Favourite**—One of the best for all purposes ; late.
- Peasgood's Nonsuch**—A magnificent apple of enormous size ; medium.
- ***Pomme de Neige**—Flesh white, a fine market apple ; medium.
- Prince Alfred**—A very large apple, first class either as a dessert or cooking, good keeper ; medium.
- ***Rainer**—A strong-growing tree, producing apples of excellent quality and highly coloured ; recommended for cool storage on account of its keeping quality.
- ***Red Gravenstein**—A more attractive apple than Gravenstein, the fruit being highly coloured.
- ***Red Jonathan**—A sport from Jonathan, being red all over, and very firm.
- ***Red Statesman**—Similar to Statesman, with a much brighter colour.
- ***Reinette du Canada**—A large popular apple, combining many good qualities ; late.
- ***Ribston Pippin**—A well-known dessert variety ; medium.
- ***Rokewood (Bullock's Seedling)**—A highly-coloured colonial-raised apple, and probably the best keeping variety of all ; late.
- ***Rome Beauty**—A beautiful late apple and heavy bearer ; one of the best.

APPLES—continued

- ***Statesman**—Upright grower and a good bearer ; fruit bright golden, striped and shaded with crimson ; a good dessert and cooking variety.
- ***Stayman Winesap**—One of the very best and most handsome of long-keeping dessert apples of the finest quality ; largely planted for late market.
- ***Stewart's Seedling** (Ballarat Seedling).
- Sturmer Pippin**—A constant bearer, good dessert, and a long keeper ; late.
- Superb** (Laxton's)—This apple is a cross between Wyken and Cox's Orange, and it excels the flavour of both. Larger and later than Cox's ; skin yellow, flushed with crimson, flesh white and crisp. Tree strong grower and heavy cropper.
- ***Twenty Ounce**—A very large culinary apple ; medium.
- Williams' Favourite**—A very handsome dessert apple ; early.
- Willie Sharp**—A strong-growing healthy tree that bears wonderful crops of beautiful golden-yellow fruit ; splendid quality and a good keeper. Highly recommended as a splendid early export apple, very similar in every way to Cleopatra, and could be shipped as an early Cleopatra during the end of January or first week in February. So far it has proved very free from disease.
- Wilson Red June**—The best apple of its season, large, deep red, keeps remarkably well for an early sort, proving extremely hardy.
- Worcester Pearmain**—Medium size ; a handsome early kitchen and dessert apple, free bearer and a favourite market apple ; early.
- ***Yates**—An exceedingly handsome dessert apple ; late.

APPLES ON SEEDLING STOCKS

Delicious
Granny Smith

Jonathan
Lalla

Red Jonathan

APRICOTS

On Seedling Apricot Stocks

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

- Blenheim**—A good early variety, large, deep yellow, juicy and rich flesh ; tree regular and heavy bearer.
- ***Bolton**—Strong grower, very rich colour ; medium.
- Early Moorpark**—Similar to Moorpark, but earlier.
- ***Hemskirke**—Bright orange, tender, rich and juicy, an excellent bearer ; medium.
- ***Mansfield Seedling**—Very large, one of the finest grown ; late.
- ***Moorpark**—A well-known apricot of great excellence ; medium.
- ***Newcastle**—Medium size ; rich golden yellow with a red cheek ; a regular bearer, ripening before Oullins ; requires to be heavily thinned.
- ***Oullins**—A large fruit of most delicious flavour ; one of the best early apricots.
- ***Roxburgh**—Large, rich colour, splendid flavour ; good bearer.
- Royal**—Large, one of the best for drying ; medium.
- Shipley**—Deep yellow ; an early productive variety.
- ***Tilton**—Fruit very large, rich apricot colour, high flavour, uniform ripening, productive, with frost-resisting qualities and vigorous growth, which easily place it far in advance of all other varieties ; for drying and canning it is much superior to any of the other sorts.
- ***Trevatt**—Fruit large, heavy bearer, quality good for canning and drying ; medium.

*Also on Peach Stocks

APRICOTS ON PLUM STOCKS

We have a limited number of the following varieties on Plum stocks, these being preferred by some growers on wet land :—

Hemskirke
Moorpark

Shipley
Tilton

Trevatt

CHERRIES

On Mazzard Seedling Stocks

2/- each ; 21/- per doz. ; £6 per 100

- Arlicot**—A new variety imported from France. The earliest of all, fruit black and of good quality, tree a very strong grower.
- *Bedford Prolific**—Large, handsome, black, a good market variety ; medium.
- Bigarreau, Napoleon**—Large, bright red, firm ; late.
- Bigarreau, Pellissier**—A beautiful large cherry ; skin dark glossy red, flesh firm, juicy, crisp, and sugary ; a first-class early variety.
- Bigarreau, Twyford**—Pale yellow and red, of first-class quality ; early.
- Bing**—Fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine, late ; a good shipping variety.
- *Black Bigarreau**—A very large handsome cherry of excellent quality ; medium.
- Blackboy**—Very similar to St. Marguerite and useful for pollenising that variety ; tree is more upright, flesh slightly softer in texture and more juicy.
- Black Diamond**—The best black medium cherry ; very prolific ; comes in fully ten days before Bedford Prolific ; ripens regularly ; fruit very large, and will no doubt be the best medium cherry for marketing.
- Black Eagle**—Medium size, a very heavy and regular bearer ; medium.
- Black Tartarian**—Large black, strong grower and very prolific, good market variety ; medium.
- *Burgsdorf Seedling**—A first-class dark cherry, prolific bearer ; early.
- Chapman**—A seedling of Black Tartarian, larger and finer, a better bearer, and—what constitutes its great value—much earlier, ripens immediately after Purple Guigne.
- Doncaster Prolific**—A local seedling, said to be an improvement on Bedford Prolific, being much firmer and a better market variety ; medium.
- Driver's Up-to-date**—Late dark cherry. Similar to St. Marguerite.
- Drooper**—
- Eagle's Seedling**—A fine black cherry, ripening about the same time as the Common Bigarreau, when black cherries are scarce ; medium.
- *Early Lyons**—Black, firm flesh, and large ; early.
- *Early Purple Guigne**—A delicious black cherry, large and early.
- Early Rivers**—A splendid black cherry ; early.
- Florence**—Large, very firm, a heavy bearer, late, and first-class market variety.
- Kentish**—Good for cooking and preserving ; medium.
- Morello**—A cooking variety ; late.
- *Noble**—Very large dark red ; flesh firm and rich ; very late.
- Oregon**—A seedling cherry from Oregon, very large ; colour reddish purple, flesh firm and sweet ; very late ; a great acquisition.
- Reine Hortense**—Large, bright red, changing to dark red, skin very thin and translucent, tender and juicy ; late.
- Ron's Seedling**—A seedling of St. Marguerite raised in New South Wales and recommended.
- *St. Marguerite**—Very large, black, firm, one of the best market varieties ; late.
- Werder's Early Black**—A fine black variety, heavy bearer and fine flavour ; early.
- Williams' Favourite**—Raised in South Australia ; a good late black cherry ; heavy bearer.

***Also on Kentish Stock**

NECTARINES

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

- Cardinal**—This valuable nectarine ripens ten days before Early Rivers, of medium size, very brilliant colour, and exquisite distinct flavour ; forms a compact, sturdy tree, and bears freely ; most valuable on account of its extreme earliness.
- Early Rivers**—Fruit of largest size, skin rich crimson on sunny side, light yellow, marked with red on shaded side ; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich ; very early.

NECTARINES—continued

- Fripp's Late**—Large showy fruit, delicious flavour, yellow, striped with deep red, good bearer, clingstone, very late.
- Goldmine**—Fruit of an enormous size. A perfect freestone, the pit or stone being extremely small for so large a fruit. Flesh beautiful cream colour, tender, juicy, melting, and sugary, and of most delicious flavour; colour bright bronzy red; ripens early February.
- Irrewarra**—Medium or above medium, highly coloured, of good flavour, freestone; very early.
- Lees' Seedling**—Fruit large, with good colour and flavour, heavy bearer, hardy, medium.
- Masterpiece**—A cross between a nectarine and a peach, fruit large with yellow skin thickly overlaid with bright crimson, small stone.
- Mrs. Dr. Chisholm**—A very early variety; ripe beginning of December.
- New Boy**—Fruit of largest size and extremely handsome, covered all over with brilliant crimson; flesh white, juicy, sugary, and of exquisite flavour; tree very hardy and a profuse cropper; one of the best.
- Silvermine**—
- Stanwick**—Large, quality first class; late.
- Surecrop**—A seedling from Goldmine; much resembling that variety in size, flavour, and general appearance; ripens a few days later. Tree extremely hardy and productive.
- Victoria Rivers**—Very large, of good quality, and a heavy bearer.

PEACHES

All our Peaches are worked on Seedling Peach Stocks

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

- Admiral Dewey**—An early yellow-fleshed freestone, ripening with Triumph; skin deep orange yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow, juicy, melting, and of superb quality. A valuable addition to early yellow peaches.
- Alexander's Early**—Very fine quality, and highly coloured.
- Alton**—Earlier and much better than Carman. The flesh is white, firm, juicy, melting, with a luscious flavour; bearing when others fail. Comes on the market when good peaches are scarce, and always commands top prices. Very hardy, and best white peach.
- Anzac**—Ripens before Hale's Early. Heavy bearer, fruit well coloured; first-class market variety.
- Aunt Becky**—A large white-fleshed freestone, valuable for market, heavy cropper; mid-season.
- Barwon**—A seedling raised at Barwon, near Geelong; fruit white flesh, freestone, heavy bearer, and strong grower; ripe early in February when eating peaches are scarce, and should command good prices.
- Beale**—A first-class early peach, similar to Briggs' Red May, but a little later, and more highly coloured.
- Bendigo Beauty**—Fruit large with brilliant crimson skin. Flesh rich and highly flavoured; mid-season.
- Blackburn**—An improvement on Elberta, larger, earlier; colours well three weeks before ripening, thus can be picked quite hard; flavour excellent; good grower, and heavy bearer.
- Briggs' Red May**—Very early, highly coloured, rich, and juicy.
- Carman**—A hardy peach, ripening same time as Early Rivers, large, roundish, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet, and of superior flavour; the finest second early peach.
- Catherine Ann**—Ripens before Doncaster Late Crawford, a splendid keeping peach; trial shipments having been made to London with success.
- Chapman**—A Doncaster variety, ripening second week in January; very useful.
- Christmas Box**—A large peach, highly coloured; good quality, and a good bearer; ripening for Christmas; highly recommended; freestone.

PEACHES—continued

- Delicious**—An exceedingly handsome peach ; skin and flesh yellow, stone small, flavour delicious ; and is the finest dessert peach of its season ; a sure cropper, and invaluable for small gardens.
- Dixon's Cling**—Fruit large, round clear centre, small stone. Phillip's cling type but crops better in all soils, ripening end of Phillip's Cling period. Excellent canning variety.
- Dripstone**—Another peach of the Elberta type, yellow flesh, slipstone, mid-season.
- Early Crawford**—A splendid yellow and crimson coloured peach, good for canning or dessert ; medium.
- Elberta**—A splendid mid-season peach, large and handsome, well coloured by the sun, yields heavy crops, and carries well.
- Finlayson's Seedling**—One of the best late peaches we have. Fruit large, almost round, well coloured, and of good quality.
- Foster**—This is considered one of the best peaches for drying and canning ; large deep orange red, with rich colour on the exposed side ; flesh yellow, rich, and juicy ; freestone ; a few days earlier than Early Crawford.
- Globe**—One of the largest, most delicious peaches ; golden yellow, with beautiful red cheeks ; a freestone of the largest size, with firm yellow flesh ; pleasant, rich, and juicy ; an enormous bearer.
- Gold Dust**—A yellow clingstone. Large, round, deep yellow with a red cheek ; flesh very rich, juicy, of unusually fine quality.
- Golden Queen**—This is a splendid canning variety, with a rich yellow flesh, and clear at the pit ; proved to be a heavy bearer.
- Goodman's Choice**—Yellow-fleshed clingstone, good bearer ; highly recommended for canning.
- Hale's Early**—A really first-class peach in every way, and always brings the top price in the market.
- High's Early Canada**—A very early peach of greatest excellence, ripening same time as Briggs' Red May, but a better bearer.
- Ireland's Seedling**—Similar to Zerbes, slightly better quality.
- J. H. Hale**—"The Million Dollar Peach," larger than Elberta ; round, uniform shape ; colour rich golden yellow overlaid with carmine ; colours up ten days before maturity ; flesh solid and meaty ; texture of the cling, yet perfect freestone. Most delicious flavour ; unusually long keeper. Ripens five to seven days before Elberta.
- Kia Ora**—A seedling from Elberta, identical in size and general appearance of the fruits with that most esteemed of all yellow-fleshed peaches, but of superior flavour ; a much better cropper and hardier tree.
- Kitchener**—This variety is the same as Peregrine and Bendigo Beauty.
- Lady Palmerston**—Similar to Comet, better colour ; late.
- Late Crawford**—A superior yellow peach, very large, productive, good for canning or market ; late.
- Le Vainqueur**—Ripens earlier than Sneed, good colour, freestone. Fruit of excellent quality.
- Levis Cling**—Strong grower, fruit deep golden yellow, medium size, flesh clear yellow to the pit, fine grained, and excellent flavour ; ripens a few days before Tuscan. An excellent canning variety.
- Lippiatt's Late Red**—Another fine peach, ripe first week in March ; clingstone, colour creamy, mottled, striped and overspread with dark red ; fine flavour ; tree a fine grower and an immense bearer.
- Lorimer**—A good late white flesh, heavy bearer.
- Louis Grognet**—Vigorous and prolific ; fruit large, beautiful ; flesh white, fine, sugary ; freestone ; ripens after Hale's Early.
- Mayflower**—Very early variety, ripening four or five days before Sneed ; fruit large, of a superb carmine-red colour all over, excellent quality ; clingstone. On account of the great earliness and bright colour it should be largely planted.
- Millicent**—A handsome peach, heavy cropper ; season, second week in February.
- Mountain Rose**—A medium-size hardy peach of good quality ; medium.
- Muir**—A large freestone, one of the best for canning and drying, good bearer and strong grower, a most useful variety ; late.

PEACHES—continued

- Noonan**—A heavy bearer, fruit of good quality, fine colour ; early.
- Palora**—Ripens three weeks before Phillip's. Tree a strong grower, fruit golden yellow, with a slight blush of red ; carries well ; good bearer, and is highly recommended for canning ; clingstone.
- Peak Cling**—Golden yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side, flesh clear to the pit ; season before Phillip's ; excellent canning peach, heavy bearer ; should be in great demand by the canneries.
- Peregrine**—A distinct mid-season variety, distinguished by its good constitution and productiveness. The fruits are large and handsome, with a brilliant crimson skin ; flesh rich, highly flavoured, and parting readily from the stone.
- Phillip's Cling**—Fruit large, yellow flesh, clear to the stone, which is very small ; ripens end of February, an excellent canning variety.
- Pickering**—A very fine early peach, ripening the same time as High's Early Canada, and similar to this variety.
- Pullar's Cling**—A very large, highly coloured clingstone peach, and preferred by the canning factories above all other sorts ; good grower and heavy bearer ; late.
- Pump's Seedling**—A variety from Doncaster ; nicely coloured freestone ; mid-season ; similar to Zerbes.
- Red Bird Cling**—Creamy white, overspread with bright glowing red ; large size, of exquisite beauty and excellent quality ; flesh firm ; early.
- Royal George**—A well-known variety, one of the best ; medium.
- Ruby Red**—Fruit large, creamy white, almost covered with brilliant red, very melting, juicy, and of excellent quality ; very heavy bearer and requires thinning. Ripens immediately after Hale's Early, when peaches are scarce. Clingstone.
- Salwey**—Flesh deep yellow, similar to an apricot ; late.
- Shanghai**—Large, greenish yellow, red at the stone ; a favourite peach in New South Wales.
- Sims' Cling**—Fruit large, yellow flesh, and clear at the stone, which is small. Ripens previous to Phillip's Cling ; classed with the best canning varieties.
- Smith's Seedling**—Freestone ; fruit large, highly coloured ; an excellent dessert peach ; ripens middle of January.
- Sneed**—Ripens two weeks before Briggs' Red May. Fruit medium size, somewhat oval in shape ; colour creamy white with rich red blush on sunny side ; fine quality.
- Stark Early Elberta**—Similar to Elberta, ripening ten to twelve days earlier than this variety.
- Surecrop**—As the name denotes, a sure and abundant cropper ; ripe middle of January ; fruit large and handsome ; flesh white, melting, and juicy ; tree a vigorous grower and extremely hardy.
- Thiele's Cling**—A very late canning peach, ripening in March ; fruit large ; tree good grower and heavy bearer.
- Triumph**—The earliest yellow peach known, ripens just after Sneed, and with Alexander.
- Tuscan Cling**—The earliest of all yellow clingstones, ripening with Early Crawford ; fruit large and of good flavour, highly recommended for canning.
- Wallis Heath Free**—Immense size ; quality best ; flesh cream yellow, with a touch of pink. Its hardness, vigour, and great productiveness will always make it a favourite ; late.
- Watt's Early**—One of the best early, fruit medium to large, flushed dark red, good bearer, slipstone.
- Webb's Seedling**—A well-coloured peach of excellent quality, ripening early in January. Crops well.
- Wiggins**—An early freestone of large size, and most highly coloured ; ripens just after Briggs' Red May and before Hale's Early. Tree very hardy and prolific bearer ; flesh very rich and juicy. Most valuable as a market peach.
- Willow-leaved Elberta**—A variety of Elberta and similar, with long, willow-like leaves.
- Zerbes**—A very fine eating variety ; good cropper, fruit highly coloured ; early mid-season, when good peaches are scarce ; freestone.

PEARS

All on Seedling Stocks

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Bartlett—See Williams' Bonchretien.

Beurre Bosc—A large dessert pear of first-rate quality ; medium.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, melting and juicy ; medium.

Beurre Hardy—An excellent large, melting pear ; the tree remarkable for its beauty and vigour of growth ; medium.

Black Achan—Large, one of the best cooking varieties ; late.

Clapp's Favourite—An American pear of highest excellence, ripens just before Williams' Bonchretien ; early.

Corona—In shape, size, and flavour, similar to Williams' Bonchretien, but a much better keeper, besides being of a beautiful red colour ; ripens early in March.

Doyenne du Comice—Large, rich, and melting ; medium.

Gansell's Bergamot—One of the finest dessert pears ; medium.

Howell—Fruit large, light waxen yellow, heavy bearer, following Williams' Bonchretien, a first-class market pear, and should be largely grown.

Josephine des Malines—A most delicious pear, also one of the longest keeping sorts ; late.

Keiffer's Hybrid—A very hardy and prolific variety, with a distinct pineapple flavour ; late.

Packham's Triumph—Beautiful shape, large, and of the most perfect flavour ; a good grower, early, and prolific bearer ; ripe in April.

Ray's Seedling—Resembles the well-known variety Williams' Bonchretien, but is later and a good keeper.

Stanley—Cross between Josephine des Malines and Winter Nelis. Fruit similar in shape to the Josephine, ripening a little earlier. Good grower and heavy cropper, flesh melting, juicy, and highly flavoured. A most promising late variety.

Tresorier Lesacher—A pear of excellent flavour.

Twyford Monarch—A large russet pear of excellent quality, good bearer ; medium.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, melting, and very juicy ; a very heavy bearer, and a good market pear ; late.

Williams' Bonchretien—Large, buttery, and melting ; one of the finest summer pears grown ; early.

Winter Cole—Melting, juicy, rich, and of exquisite flavour ; a first-class pear ; late.

Winter Nelis—One of the finest flavoured late dessert pears.

PLUMS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. ; £5 per 100

Angelina Burdett—Juicy, rich, and highly flavoured, purple ; early.

Coe's Golden Drop—A splendid variety, large yellow ; medium.

Diamond—Very large dark purple, splendid for preserving, and a heavy bearer ; medium.

Early Orleans—A fine early cooking plum.

Evans' Early—Medium black, covered with bright blue bloom ; the earliest plum grown.

Excelsior—Large roundish purple plum ; heavy bearing ; medium ; recommended for shipping.

Grand Duke—Very large purple, richly flavoured, very productive ; considered the best late plum grown.

Greengage—A well-known delicious plum ; medium.

Jefferson—Large golden yellow, juicy and highly flavoured, one of the best ; medium.

King Billy—An improvement on Angelina ; the tree is very similar, but fruit much larger and a regular bearer ; excellent for jam ; early.

Kirks—Large black, a very fine variety ; medium.

PLUMS—continued

- Magnum Bonum Yellow**—One of the best culinary plums, and a heavy and regular bearer; large yellow; late.
- Monarch**—Fruit very large; roundish oval; dark purplish blue; freestone; of excellent quality. Tree robust, and abundant bearer. A most valuable late market plum.
- Pond's Seedling**—Large red, a good bearer; first-class for market; late.
- President**—Very large, oval, deep purple, with a blue bloom, sweet and rich, freestone, an abundant bearer; late.
- Red Cherry**—A well-known early plum.
- Reine Claude Escully**—Of the Greengage type; fruit large and very sweet; strong grower.
- Rivers' Early Prolific**—Medium sized, very prolific; early.
- Victoria**—The well-known English variety. Fruit large, flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet; late.
- Washington**—Large, roundish, yellow, one of the best; medium.

DAMSONS

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

- Cole's Superior**—One of the best; late.
- Crittendens**—Large, free bearer; late.
- English**—The good old English variety.
- King of the Damsons**—Very prolific and large, one of the best; medium.
- Merryweather**—Fruit very large with a true Damson flavour. Tree very early bearing.
- Shropshire**—The best for jam; medium.

PRUNES

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

- d'Agén (French Prune)**—A late variety, does well about Adelaide and in most of the hot climates when irrigated. In dry places it is very liable to drop its fruit.
- d'Ente (Robe de Sargeant)**.
- Giant**—This plum, although not a first-class prune, is a first-class market fruit, being similar to Pond's Seedling; a constant and heavy bearer.
- Golden**—Fruit large, light golden colour, exquisite flavour, dries beautifully. A strong grower and abundant bearer.
- Robe de Sargeant**—This is classed as one of the best prunes grown, being similar to d'Agén, but can be picked before this variety.
- Splendour**—As a combined drying, shipping, market, and table variety it has no rival; a perfect freestone, and ripens two weeks earlier than the French Prune.
- Sugar**—The tree is a strong grower, and prolific bearer of good, even size fruit, which is rich and sugary; early.
- Tragedy**—Very large, purple; one of the finest early plums; fruit sweet, first-class dessert variety.

JAPANESE PLUMS

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

- Ballena**—A very large early plum; colour crimson; flesh firm, pale yellow, with a Bartlett Pear flavour; strong, upright grower and good bearer.
- Beauty**—Flesh yellow, with a red skin, large heart-shaped, recommended for its earliness.
- Burbank**—Large size, nearly globular in shape; colour clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavour; strong grower and a most wonderful bearer.
- Climax**—The fruit is heart-shaped, as large as Wickson and more highly coloured; delicious, and, above all, ripens extremely early, before any other good plum.

JAPANESE PLUMS—continued

- Doris**—A late variety of fair-sized fruit, bright red in colour, juicy and firm.
- Federation**—A cross between Burbank and Wickson. The fruit in size, shape, and colour resembles Wickson. Ripe second week in February.
- Narrabeen**—Fruit large, very sweet, firm, and juicy; heavy bearer, ripens early February. Good for export.
- October Purple**—A very large purple, heart-shaped plum, with no splashes of lighter colour; flesh amber yellow, red beneath the skin, very juicy, but yet firm, sweet, and of most delicious flavour; clingstone.
- Santa Rosa**—Very large, purplish crimson, of first quality for dessert. This is by far the best blood plum ever introduced. Strong grower, good habit, and regular bearer.
- Satsuma or Blood Plum**—Large and almost globular; the colour is dark red from skin to stone; flesh firm, juicy, and of a rich spicy flavour; a first-class variety.
- Shipper**—Fruit large, round, highly coloured, of good quality; flesh wine coloured.
- Shiro**—Fruit medium to large, colour light yellow, flesh firm and juicy, good carrier; early.
- Wickson**—Flesh of a fine texture, firm, sugary, and delicious; very small stone; one of the best.
- Wilson**—Very early variety, ripening November. Fruit large, yellow flesh, skin highly coloured; heavy bearer and a strong grower.
- Wright's Early**—Identical with Burbank, habit of growth being more erect; without exception the earliest known variety.

PLUMS ON PEACH STOCK

Angelina Burdett
Burbank
Diamond
Doris
Excelsior

Grand Duke
King Billy
Narrabeen
October Purple
President

Santa Rosa
Satsuma
Wickson
Wilson

QUINCES

1/6 each; 15/- per doz.; £5 per 100

- Champion**—Fruit very large, smooth, handsome, and regularly formed; tree very productive, bearing abundantly when quite young; early.
- Manning's Seedling**—One of the best. Tree is a strong grower, and a very heavy cropper.
- Missouri Mammoth**—The fruit grows to enormous size, with smooth skin and even outline, quite free from undulations about the eye; of a mild, pleasant flavour, and unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a luxuriant grower, and bears enormously; a first-class variety.
- Pineapple**—Fruit medium size; clear golden yellow; makes a superior jelly, and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavour.
- Portugal**—A very large late quince.
- Rea's Mammoth**—Very large, early, and fine colour.
- Smyrna**—Fruit very large, ripens in April, good keeper, strong grower, very prolific, beautiful colour, and a fine flavour. One of the best.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

2/6 each

These are all our own growing, and being well-rooted should do much better than those imported from Japan.

The fruit of the Persimmon, when ripe, is of a deep reddish orange colour, in shape that of an orange, and some egg-shaped. It is best kept in a closed jar after being picked, and is then most delicious. They ripen during winter, and in consequence furnish a valuable fruit for the table at a season when fruit is scarce.

Black Hard Fruit—Size medium to large, roundish oblong conic, flavour sweet and pleasant, colour deep red with light blue bloom; good cropper; flesh rich amber colour; medium season, picked approximately third week in May.

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C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.



DELICIOUS



GRAVENSTEIN

C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.



PEAR—CORONA

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS—continued

Dai Dai Maru—Very large, square or four-sided, deep orange, almost seedless.

Haycheya (Red Seedless)—Very large, oblong, and a heavy cropper.

Kurokumo—Medium-sized, almost round, good flavour, can be eaten off the tree.

President Honoraty—Size medium to large, shape roundish oblong, or oblong conic, flavour rich and sweet, colour deep orange red with light bloom; very good cropper; flesh deep orange, somewhat dark. Mid-season, early to middle May.

Tenanaschi (Yellow Seedless)—Fruit of the largest size, conical, bright yellow with yellow flesh; a first-class variety.

Yemon—Large, round, rather flattened, seedless; one of the very best; can be eaten off the tree.



A beautiful bunch of Red Currants.

BERRY FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES, ETC.

- Himalayan**—A very strong grower, with very large fruit ; heavy bearer ; one of the best ; 1/- each, 9/- per doz.
- Italian Cut-leaved**—This variety has most beautiful foliage in the autumn, and very fair fruit ; 6/- per doz.
- Japanese Wineberry**—The fruit is similar to a raspberry in shape ; colour bright glossy scarlet ; sweet, juicy, and of agreeable flavour ; 1/- each, 9/- per doz.
- Lawtons**—This is perhaps the best of all for market ; it grows more like a raspberry, the bearing cane dying each year. With plenty of moisture the fruit is very large, and an enormous cropper ; 6/- per doz.
- Logan Berry, Black**—The fruit of this variety when ripe is black, otherwise it is similar in size and quality to the Red Logan ; strong grower. 1/3 each, 12/- per doz.
- Logan Berry, Red**—The fruit is sometimes an inch and a quarter long, the shape of a blackberry, the colour of a dark red raspberry, and a combination of the flavours of both ; 1/- each, 9/- per doz., 35/- per 100.
- Mammoth**—Rightly named on account of the enormous size of its fruit ; 6/- per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS OF SORTS

6/- per doz. ; 35/- per 100

RASPBERRIES

- Bradley's Pride**—A strong-growing variety producing abundance of large berries, main crop in January, when raspberries are scarce ; 3/- per doz., 15/- per 100.
- Exton's Prolific**—Fruit large and well coloured ; crops well ; in many places a better variety than Fillbasket. 3/- per doz. ; 15/- per 100.
- Golden Queen**—A most abundant bearer, producing fruit of the largest size and delicious flavour ; colour beautiful yellow ; 2/- per doz., 10/- per 100.
- Great American**—A strong-growing variety, fruit large and good. 3/- per doz., 15/- per 100.
- Lloyd George**—Strong growing variety, fruit extra large and very good, heavy bearer, considered the best variety of all. 3/6 per doz., 20/- per 100.
- Northumberland Fillbasket**—The best variety for all purposes ; fruit very large, and heavy bearer ; 10/- per 100. Special quotations per 1,000.
- Northumberland Fillbasket, Thornless**—This is exactly the same in fruit and foliage as Northumberland Fillbasket, but the canes are entirely free from thorns ; 2/- per doz., 15/- per 100.
- Our Prince**—Fruit is large red, and of good flavour, late bearing variety, strong grower ; 3/- per doz., 15/- per 100.
- Red Antwerp**—Common red raspberry, 2/- per doz., 10/- per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

- Ettersburgh**—The fruit hangs in bunches well clear of the ground, and ripens evenly. It is of fine dessert quality with a distinctive flavour. The berry is of medium size, firm, and an excellent carrier. For jam-making and canning purposes this strawberry is far ahead of anything previously known ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100.
- Melba**—This is without exception the best strawberry. The fruit is large, brilliant red, and of the best flavour. We would strongly recommend this variety to strawberry growers ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100, 30/- per 1,000.
- Somner's Everbearing**—Fruit large and of good flavour, heavy cropper ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100.
- Wilson's Pride**—A well-coloured strawberry, flesh tender and nicely flavoured, an abundant bearer of large fruit, similar to the old well-known variety, Edith Christie ; 2/- for 25, 5/- per 100, 30/- per 1,000.

NUTS

ALMONDS

(See page 7)

CHESTNUTS

Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)—Large growing tree; does well in cool, moist climate. 2/6 each. Large plants, 3/6 and 7/6 each.

Rubicunda—Red flowered, 3/6 to 5/- each.

Mammoth (Japonica Tamba)—Yields very large nuts. 2/- each.

Parry's Giant—Strong grower, with fine large leaves, and nuts of good quality. 2/- each.

Spanish—2/6 to 3/6 each.

NUTS AND FILBERTS

2/- each; 18/- doz.

Cosford
Merveille de Bollwiller
Purpurea

Webb's	Prize	Cobb
"	"	Daviana
"	"	Exhibition
"	"	Red Skin

WALNUTS (Seedlings)

2/- to 5/- each

Concord—

Common—A well-known variety.

Franquette—

Juglans Nigra—Fast-growing ornamental tree, valuable timber.

Sieboldi (Japanese)—A hard-shelled nut, good flavour, and heavy bearer, a very beautiful ornamental tree.

Mayette—A good hardy variety, producing nuts of good quality and fair size.

Myrtleford Jewell—Of the Mayette type, medium size, large excellent flavoured nut; heavy and regular bearer, resistant to black spot.

WALNUTS (Budded and Grafted)

7/6 each; 84/- per doz.

FRANQUETTE—Strong robust growth, nuts of good commercial quality, somewhat slow in coming into bearing, but the best variety for very late and frosty districts; highly blight-resistant.

FRESHFORD GEM—A strong grower and early bearing, thin shell, kernel of splendid quality, heavy bearer, practically free from blight.

WILSON'S WONDER—This variety produces nuts of enormous size, being almost two inches in length; the shell is easily broken; it commences bearing at an early stage, and has often produced nuts the first year.

SUNDRIES

ASPARAGUS

1 year roots	..	10/- per 100 ; 50/- per 1,000
2 " "	..	12/6 per 100 ; 60/- per 1,000
3 " "	..	15/- per 100 ; 70/- per 1,000

Conover's Colossal

KIKUYU GRASS

A hardy perennial grass, grows freely in all kinds of soil, and will stand drought well ; relished by all kinds of stock. Established from roots only.

Strong roots, 20/- per sack.

GRAPE VINES

9/- per doz. ; 45/- per 100

Black Hamburg	Muscat of Alexandria	Sultana
Black Muscat	Muscat Gordo Blanco	Sweetwater
Black Prince	Muscat Hamburg	Waltham Cross
Buckland's Sweetwater	Ohanez	Wood's Red Muscat
Doradillo	Purple Cornichon	Zante Currant
Lady's Finger	Red Prince	

LYPTICIDE

INSECTICIDE and FUNGICIDE

Non-Poisonous - Non-Scorbing

Certain in action and safe and pleasant in use

Half Pint, 1/1

Pint, 1/9

Quart, 2/9

Half Gallon, 5/3

One Gallon, 8/-

CITRUS FRUITS

Loose Rooted, 2/6 each ; 24/- per doz.

Acclimatised and Balled, 3/6 to 7/6 each

CUMQUATS

Can be eaten, skin and all, but mostly used for preserving and crystallising. A flavour peculiarly its own. Dwarfish growth. Very prolific bearers. Make fine tub specimens for ornamental purposes.

Flat
Nagami

Niewa
Oval

GRAPE FRUIT

(Edible Pomelo)

This fruit is becoming very popular, partly on account of its medicinal qualities.

Java—Large, yellow, pear-shaped, sub-acid, good bearer.

Marsh Seedless—Fruit of medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter ; almost seedless. Keeps and packs well.

Shaddock, Blood—Very large, sweet juice, excellent for preserving.

Triumph—Medium size ; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine grained ; few seeds ; very heavy, juicy, and well flavoured.

LEMONS

Eureka—Very like the Lisbon, but trees almost thornless.

Lisbon—A well-known variety, and probably the best of all.

Lisbon Variegata—Leaves beautifully variegated ; fruit small, similar to Lisbon.

Villa Franca—Claimed to be chiefly a summer-bearing lemon, and on that account very valuable. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns ; fruit oblong, thin-skinned, and firm.

MANDARINS

Beauty of Glen Retreat—For extreme beauty, high flavour, and productiveness it is not surpassed by any other variety, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Emperor—The largest of the mandarins ; skin almost red, and loosely attached ; flesh very juicy, but not so highly flavoured as Thorny, the most profitable for market.

Thorny—Fruit medium size, quite flat ; flesh very juicy ; the best flavoured of all the mandarins, and an immense bearer.

ORANGES

Jaffa—Fruit large, nearly seedless, oval, thick skin ; tree thornless, with large green foliage ; said to be a great bearer.

Joppa—Tree of strong growth, and very productive ; fruit of nice size, and very best quality.

Lue Gim Gong—Large, deep orange, thin skin, rich, juicy, good flavour and bearer ; hangs and holds juice well ; late.

Mediterranean Sweet—Remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening ; splendid flavour ; one of the most esteemed in California.

Onshi—Seedless orange from Japan ; a very hardy tree, said to stand frost well ; pendulous habit, no seeds ; flesh firm, thin skin ; midway between an orange and a mandarin in size. It is a heavy bearer, good in cool districts ; highly recommended.

CITRUS FRUITS—continued

ORANGES—*continued*

Paper Rind St. Michael—A very highly esteemed fruit in the Californian market ; fruit middle size, of a deep yellow colour ; tree vigorous grower.

Poorman's—Very hardy and heavy cropper, fruit large, recommended for marmalade.

Siletta—Fruit large size, flattened ; skin pale yellow, very smooth and thin ; abounding in juice ; hardy and an enormous bearer.

St. Michael—Fruit of largest size ; skin deep yellow, smooth and thin ; very juicy, but few seeds ; hardy, and most profitable market variety.

The Queen—Large, round, skin thin and deeply coloured ; splendid flavour and good cropper ; a first-class variety.

Thompson's Improved Navel—A distinct improvement on Washington Navel ; fruit equal in every way to its parent, but is earlier, and is a good, even, consistent cropper.

Valencia Late—Large, oblong, and firm. Very late in ripening, and valuable on that account, as it would be marketable when other varieties are done.

Washington Navel—Fruit very large and entirely seedless, very even, of perfect shape and colour, pulp melting, very juicy, and finely flavoured, very prolific bearer. The best variety of all.

FIGS

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz.

Black Ischia
Blue Provence
Brown Ischia
Brown Turkey

Capri
Large Black Genoa
Marseillaise

Smyrna
White Adriatic
White Genoa

LOQUATS

2/- to 7/6 each

Herd's Mammoth—Fruit large, of good quality, best results obtained by good cultivation.

Tanaka—Fruit very large, juicy, and of nice flavour ; crops well in cool districts.

Thames Prize—Fruit large and fleshy, good flavour ; one of the best.

MULBERRIES

Black, English—A well-known variety ; the best of all. 2/6 each, 30/- per doz.

White—The leaves of this are used for feeding silkworms. 2/6 each, 24/- per doz.

OLIVES

2/6 to 3/6 each

Black Italian
Large Fruiting
Late Blanquet

Lucca
Nevadillo Blanco
Picholene

PASSION FRUIT

Mollissima—The banana passion fruit ; flowers mauve pink, followed by long yellow edible fruits. 1/-.

Passiflora Edulis—The well-known common variety ; in pots, 1/- each ; 9/- per doz. ; 60/- per 100. From open ground, 30/- per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and CONIFERS

For Shade, Street Planting, Gardens, Etc.

We have recently greatly enlarged our Ornamental Department, where the plants are grown under exceptionally healthy conditions. As people are recognising the fact that the garden is an important part and a necessity to the finish of a home, there is an increasing demand for ornamental plants, without which the home is incomplete.

Abelia—

Rupestris (Chinensis)—Evergreen shrub with pale rose and white flowers; the calyx is of a red colour, and remains a long time after flowering, giving a decorative effect. Likes a sunny position; 5 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Schumannii (Longituba)—A most attractive species with tubular flowers of a soft rosy-lilac shade. 2/- to 2/6.

Uniflora—Lilaceous pink with orange blotch. 1/6 to 5/-.

Abies Alba—The White Spruce; 2/6 to 15/-.

Arizona ("Cork Fir")—Recently imported, foliage lovely glaucous colour. 10/6 to 15/-.

Balsamea—The "Balsam Fir" is the most widely distributed of all the North American firs. 3/6.

Canadensis (Canadian White Spruce)—60 feet. 2/6 to 15/-.

Concolor (White Fir)—A beautiful tree, the glaucous-blue foliage contrasting with the purple cones. 2/6

Concolor Glauca—Californian Blue Spruce; 80 to 150 feet. 7/6.

Douglasii (Pseudotsuga Douglasii)—The well-known Silver Fir or Oregon Pine of America. A quick-growing species, makes a very fine tree in the hills; grows to 80 to 100 feet. 2/- to 15/-.

Douglasii Colorado—A smaller and slower growing tree than Douglasii, with thicker and more glaucous leaves. 2/6 to 30/-.

Douglasii Glauca—The Colorado Douglas Fir. 3/6.

Douglasii Taxifolia—The Yew-leaved Douglas Fir. Leaves very long; massive growth. 7/6 to 10/6.

Engelmanii—Similar to Pungens in growth. 2/6 to 3/6.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—Beautiful tree of symmetrical but rather slow growth, very hardy, and attains 100 feet in height. 2/6 to 15/-.

Menziesii (Sitchensis)—Menzies Spruce. Very hardy and one of the finest of the silver firs; 60 feet. 3/6 to 15/-.

Mertensiana—One of the Hemlock Spruces; a handsome conifer, native of North-West America; grows to a height of 80 to 140 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Nordmanniana—Will thrive in almost any soil. A beautiful species with deep glossy green leaves; makes a very fine specimen tree; 30 feet. 3/6 to 7/6.

Parryana Glauca—Blue foliage, good colour. 10/6.

Pinsapo (Spanish Fir)—A tall tree of symmetrical appearance. It succeeds well in any soil, occasional dressings of lime being beneficial. 5/-.

Pinsapo Glauca—Similar to above, the foliage being more silvery. 7/6 to 10/6.

Pungens (The Colorado Spruce)—A small slow-growing tree, distinguished by its silvery-blue prickly leaves; useful Christmas tree for the small garden. 7/6.

Pungens Glauca—Foliage conspicuously glaucous. 7/6 to 15/-.

Pungens Kosteriana—A magnificent variety with intensely blue leaves. 10/6.

Rubra—A North American species, growing from 40 to 50 feet. 5/-.

Abutilon Aureum Variegatum—Foliage spotted and splashed with golden yellow; 4 feet. 1/6.

Defiance—Bright crimson scarlet, prominently veined. 1/6.

Sawitzii—Green palmate leaves, deeply margined white; requires shade if possible. 1/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Abutilon—continued

Souvenir de Bon—A strong-growing variety, the dark green leaves margined white; flowers scarlet. 1/6.

Sydney Bell—Rich yellow with large blooms. 1/6.

Thompsoni flore pleno—A good double orange variety. 1/6.

Vexillarium—Small dull crimson flowers with yellow petals. 1/6.

Acacia Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)—Quick-growing tree, beautiful yellow flowers, silver foliage, very early; 15 feet. 1/-.

Cultriformis (Knife-leaf Wattle)—Small triangular bluish foliage, flowers yellow in large trusses. 1/-.

Decurrens Normalis (Queen Wattle)—Dense foliage, very fine golden flowers, tall growing; 20 feet. 1/-.

Elata (Cedar Wattle)—Foliage resembles the Pepper Tree, pale yellow flowers tall growing; 30 to 40 feet. 1/-.

Jonesii—Most beautiful dwarf variety; feathery foliage; 6 to 8 feet. 1/-.

Longifolia (Coast Wattle)—Flowers produced in great profusion, sweet-scented, long narrow leaves; 20 feet. 1/-.

Melanoxylon (Blackwood)—Beautiful shade tree. When planted in paddocks does not affect the grass beneath it. 1/- each; 9/- per doz.

Podalyriæfolia—A fine variety, with silvery foliage, making a pretty evergreen shrub; 8 feet. 1/-.

Prominens (Golden Rain Wattle)—A large, attractive shrub of 10 to 12 feet, a great bloomer; one of the best. 1/-.

Pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—Beautiful large golden-yellow flowers, rapid grower; 20 feet. 1/-.

Saligna (Weeping Wattle)—The branches have a weeping habit, and are covered with rich, deep-yellow flowers; 15 feet. 1/-.

ACER (Palmatum)—Maples of Japan

The famous Japanese Maples; none of the autumn trees excels these; some change their colours of leaves to yellow or orange, others to red in autumn. Some of the varieties giving their rich crimson colouring in spring when they shoot, as well as autumn before they fall.

Akajinishiki—A magnificent variety, leaves brilliant fiery scarlet red margined all the summer. 5/- to 7/6.

Atropurpureum—Deep maroon, large regular palmate. 3/6 to 12/6.

Aureum—Circular shape, obtusely cut yellow leaves. 3/6 to 10/6.

Dantsyr—10/6.

Dissectum—Drooping graceful feathery leaves, green in colour. 7/6 to 10/6.

Atropurpureum—Deep maroon, richly fringed feathery leaflets. 5/- to 15/-.

Atropurpureum Variegatum—Deep maroon, variegation on bright crimson. 7/6.

Furger—7/6.

Japonicum—Circular large green leaves with shallow segments. 5/- to 10/6.

Filicifolium—Deeply-cut leaves of *Acer Japonicum*. 3/6.

Kago-on-Nishities—10/6.

Linearilobum Atropurpureum—Leaves dark crimson from spring to autumn. 7/6.

Nishikigasane—Palmate, yellow variegated. 5/- to 7/6.

Okushimo—Small beautiful green leaves rolled in from both edges. 5/-.

Osakazuki—Large-leaved, regular palmate, light maroon, changing to blood red in autumn. 3/6 to 21/-.

Oshiu-beni—Deep maroon, but leaves more deeply cut and smaller. 3/6 to 15/-.

Polymorphum (Japanese Maple, from seed)—2/6 to 10/6.

Purpureum Superbum—Foliage bright red, vivid and transparent, turning to deep purple in summer. 3/6.

Reticulatum—Green network variegation on yellow ground. 3/6 to 5/-.

Rosa-marginalis—Green, small leaves, crimson-margined. 7/6 to 10/6.

Roseum—Small palmate leaves margined with deep pink. 5/- to 7/6.

Sanguineum Chishio—Blood red, regular palmate, small leaves. 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

ACER (Palmatum)—*continued***Scolopendrifolium Green**—Green, narrow leaflets. 5/- to 10/6.**Rubrum**—Red, narrow leaflets. 3/6 to 12/6.**Seigen**—The wood of this variety turns a bright red in the winter, foliage very fine in the autumn and spring. 3/6 to 5/-.**Sieboldianum**—Similar to Japonicum with leaves assuming yellow in autumn. 5/-.**Versicolor**—Very attractive, crimson, white and green; irregularly variegated. 10/6.**ACER (Tree Varieties)****Colchicum Viridis**—Green foliage. 2/- to 10/6.**Negundo**—The green, ash-leaved Maple, with large three-lobed foliage, turning bright yellow in the autumn. 1/6 to 10/6.**Argenteum Variegatum**—Very fine foliage, leaves nicely variegated, bordered and marked silvery white. 3/6 to 10/6.**Aureum Variegatum**—Foliage beautiful green and golden variegated, one of the most conspicuous plants we have. 5/- to 10/6.**Opuloides**—Guelder Rose-leaved. Green and yellow; 20 feet. 10/6.**Platanoides (Norway Maple)**—A large-growing tree, the leaves turning orange colours in the autumn. 2/- to 10/6.**Purpurea**—A hardy purple variety, giving very fine colour. 3/6 to 7/6.**Schwedleri**—The young foliage is bright red in spring, changing to green in summer, and again to orange red in autumn. 5/- to 7/6.**Woorlei**—A beautiful golden-leaved variety. 3/6 to 7/6.**Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore)**—3/6 to 10/6.**Semi-purpureum**—Similar to the Sycamore, but the reverse of leaves is purple. 2/- to 10/6.**Saccharinum (Sugar Maple)**—Leaves large, turning to beautiful yellow shade in the autumn. 3/6.**Virginianum (Dasycarpum)**—The White or Silver Maple of the Eastern United States. A fast-growing tree, very good for avenue or shade. The foliage is deep green above and silvery white beneath. In early spring the rosy-tinted small flowers clothe the leafless branches, giving a nice effect. 2/6 to 10/6.**Actinidia Chinensis (Chinese Gooseberry)**—Remarkable handsome climber, vigorous growth, large foliage, produces luscious fruit for dessert purposes. To secure crops it is necessary to plant vines of both sexes. Grafted plants guaranteed. 3/6 each; 3 plants for 7/6.**Adenandra Uniflora**—Flowers white tinted pink, produced almost continuously, shrub bushy, foliage and flowers sweetly scented; evergreen. 2/6.**Acmena**—See *Eugenia*.**Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)**—Large-growing tree; does well in cool, moist climate. 2/6 to 7/6.**Rubicunda**—Red-flowered. 3/6 to 5/-.**Agathæa Cœlestis**—A neat, compact evergreen shrub producing masses of small, blue daisy-like flowers throughout the year. Very hardy; 2 feet. 1/6.**Agathis Australis (Kauri)**—One of the noblest trees in the world; very effective in a plantation; will stand wind and poor soil; affected only by extremely heavy frosts. 2/6.**Ågeratum Mexicanum**—Dwarf shrub, fine for cutting flowers, powder blue; 2 feet. 1/6.**Agonis Flexuosa**—A hardy tree from West Australia, with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers; 30 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.**Alectryon Excelsum (Titoki, N.Z., Oak)**—A very fine foliage tree, will stand medium frosts; 20 feet. 2/6.**Alnus Glutinosa**—A fast-growing tree on river banks, or very moist places. 2/6 to 3/6.**Aloysia Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena)**—A popular shrub on account of the pleasing odour given off by the foliage; prune in winter; 6 feet. 1/6.**Amelanchier Canadensis**—A nice white-flowering shrub, with black berries; for eating and jam. Good for autumn foliage. 2/6 to 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Ampelopsis Henryana (Virginian Creeper)—Variegated foliage. 2/-.

Veitchii—One of the finest and best known, clings like ivy and will climb anywhere. Foliage is small and graceful, turning to gorgeous shades of crimson in the autumn. 1/6.

Andromeda Catesbaei—An evergreen shrub with arching branches, producing pendulous bunches of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers; foliage tinted in the autumn; 4 feet. 2/6.

Floribunda (Pieris)—A bushy, evergreen shrub, producing pure waxy white flowers in panicles; neat and pretty; 12 feet. 5/-.

Japonica—A select dwarf evergreen, thriving in cool, moist spots, flowers in pendulous sprays in early spring, pure white. 2/6.

Japonica Variegated—A handsome silver variegated form, with the same flowering habit as Japonica. 2/-.

Paniculata—A deciduous variety with cream sweetly-perfumed flowers in spring. In autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tints before falling. 2/6.

Araucaria Bidwillii (The Bunya-Bunya Pine)—A good tree for seaside planting; 60 feet. 2/6.

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—A beautiful symmetrical tree, suitable for mild localities and the seashore. 2/6 to 7/6.

Arbutus Unedo (Irish Strawberry)—Very hardy spreading evergreen tree. Flowers early in the spring, succeeded by scarlet berries resembling strawberries. 2/-.

Aristotelia Racemosa—Very ornamental N.Z. shrub with fine glossy foliage. The flowers are a rosy colour, and are succeeded by red berries, which, when ripe, turn black. 2/-.

Ash—See *Fraxinus*.

Aucuba Japonica Aurea (Japanese Laurel)—Evergreen shrub with large ornamental foliage, will only thrive in a moist shady position. Bears red berries. 2/6 to 5/-.

AZALEA GHENT AND MOLLIS

5/- to 12/6 each

Annie A. Koster—Bright yellow.

Anthony Koster—Rich yellow.

Baron E. de Rothschild—Bright red, yellow spots.

Betsy de Bruin—Orange, reddish blotch.

Bouquet de Flore—Salmon pink.

Bouquet d'Orange—Orange.

Chevalier de Reali—Creamy white, orange spots.

Chicago—Deep brilliant red.

Coccinea Speciosa—Orange red.

Comte de Gomer—Soft red.

Comte de Papadopolli—Large trusses of a fine rose colour, shaded orange, spotted dark orange.

Comte de Quincy—Bright yellow.

Consul Pecher—Orange, shaded bright red.

Dr. Chas. Baumann—Deep blood red.

Dr. Reichenbach—Rich salmon.

Emile—Rose and pink.

Emil Liebig—Salmon.

F. V. de Vonn—Rich rosy scarlet.

General Trauff—Rose, shaded orange.

Gen. Vetter—Orange.

Gloria Mundi—Orange.

Graf von Meran—Rose, double.

Grandeur Triumphant—Violet red.

H. H. Witte—Bright orange yellow.

Hollandia—Orange, shaded pink.

Hugo Koster—Salmon red.

Ignea Nova—Carmine.

Irene Koster—Pink.

J. J. de Vinck—Soft rose.

Josephine Klingner—Crimson.

Koster's Yellow—

Lemonora—Delicate apricot.

Magnifica—Soft red.

Nancy Waterer—Pure yellow.

Narcissiflora—Pale yellow.

Nicolaas Beets—Deep orange.

Orange Queen—

Pallas—Red.

Peter Koster—Orange red.

Phidias—Cream, flushed rose.

Pink Ghent—

Robespierre—Bright deep pink.

Rose Marie—Blood red.

Sang de Gentbrugge—Crimson.

Terra Cotta—

T. J. Seidal—Orange salmon.

Unique—Orange yellow.

W. E. Gumbleton—Bright nankeen, green spots.

William III.—Orange.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

AZALEA INDICA

Hardy evergreen, bushy plants, with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive best in cool, moist situations, and are covered with masses of gorgeously-coloured flowers in the early spring. We have a choice collection of both single and double flowering in many lovely shades of colour. Plants from the open ground, 2/- to 3/6.

Alba—White.

Bernard Andreas Alba—

Brilliant—Carmine red.

Charmer—Deep carmine.

Chas. Pyneart—Pale pink, dark centre.

Comte Chas. de Kerchove—Lilac rose margined white, single.

Comte de Chambord—Salmon rose, bordered pure white.

Comte de la Torre—Rose, bordered with white.

Comtesse de Flandres—Bright rose.

Dame Melaine—Bright pink, bordered with white.

Delicatissima—Creamy white flushed pink.

Deutsche Perle—Pure white.

Dr. Moor—Red, edged white.

Duc de Nassau—Dark rosy purple, large, single, extra fine.

Emille Vervaeae—Double.

Empress of India—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch.

Eugene Mazel—Bright red.

Eulalie Variegata—Silver variegated foliage, blush pink flowers.

Flag of Truce—Pure white, large and double.

Fortiana—Semi-double, cerise bordered white.

Fryer's Pink—Pink.

Glory of Sunning Hill—Rich pink.

Graciosa—Creamy pink, orange yellow spot.

Grand Duchess de Baden—Orange scarlet.

Hermann Seidal—Bright rose, with poppy red shade, double.

Jubilee—Deep lilac rose.

Juliana—Orange scarlet.

Ledifolia Leucantha—Pure white, single.

Le Progress—Semi-double crimson, spotted with black.

Madam A. de Haene—Rosy pink, edged white.

Madam van der Cruyssen—Clear rose.

Marquis of Lorne—Orange red.

Model—Dark crimson.

Mortii—Single white, tall grower.

Nicholas Schraurer—Brilliant rose.

Orange Brilliant—

Pauline Mardner—Light rose.

Perle de Gentbrugge—White, free bloomer, double.

Phæbus—Vermilion orange.

Phryne—Pearl white, single, large and fine.

Pluto—Dark red.

President—Deep rose.

Professor Walters—Salmon rose, edged white.

Roi de Hollande—Deep scarlet.

Salmon King—

Scabrum—Strong vigorous grower, flowers large waxy bright fiery blood red.

Sigismund Rucker—Rosy pink, edged white.

Simon Mardner—Double rose.

Souv. de Prince Albert—Double, deep rose margined with white, late flowering.

Splendens—Rosy salmon.

Superba—

Temperance—Double purple.

Triumphe de la Exposition—Rosy magenta.

Veronica—Large double, deep rose, fine form.

Vervæneana—Double pink, white edged.

Vicolour—Pink and white.

NEW INDICA AZALEAS

Gloria—Flowers of immense size, well shaped with broad petals beautifully unique, scarlet at the edge on a pale terra-cotta ground, but sometimes self-coloured with a pale terra-cotta. 12/6.

Queen Elizabeth—An outstanding variety having large double flowers, centre beautiful snow white edged with very deep pink; a most showy variety. 12/6. These are two very fine varieties, and well worth a place in any garden. We shall be pleased to supply one plant of each for 21/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

AZALEA INDICA—Japanese Varieties—2/- to 3/6

- Amœna**—Brilliant claret.
Beni-giri—Brilliant red.
Carl A. Nobelius—Light mauve.
Hinode-giri—Bright crimson.
Kæmpferi—Orange red, single.
Kurai-no-himo—Crimson.
Magnifica—White, carmine blotch.
Oriuki Shibori—Large single white, very free flowering.
Princess Maud—Amaranth purple; single. 5/-.

AZALEA JAPONICA (Salmon and Yellow Shades)

Deciduous, similar to the Ghent Azalea, producing a mass of flowers in colours unlike any other Azalea, before the leaves appear, also very fine autumn foliage. 2/- to 3/6, according to size.

Backhousia Myrtifolia—Australian Scrub Myrtle. 20 to 40 feet, white. 2/- to 5/-.

Bækia Plicata—Masses of tiny pink flowers. 2/-.

Virgata—Evergreen shrub with dainty white flowers in spring, thrives well in almost any soil or situation. 1/6.

Benthamia Fragifera—A handsome evergreen tree, covered in summer with large yellowish red flowers, and in autumn laden with scarlet fruit resembling strawberries; free grower. 2/- to 2/6.

Berberis Aggregata—A bushy semi-deciduous shrub with yellow flowers, producing coral-red berries and beautiful autumn colouring. 2/- to 2/6.

Aquifolium—Hardy evergreen, suitable for the coldest climate; flowers yellow in spring. 2/- to 2/6.

Autumn Cheer—Pendulous, with reddish stems; berries red. 2/- to 2/6.

Coryi—Similar to Aggregata, highly recommended for autumn foliage. 2/- to 3/6.

Darwinii—Evergreen shrub with dark shining foliage, rich orange flowers in spring. 1/6 to 2/-.

Fortunei—This variety is erect growing with large pinnate foliage, flowers yellow in autumn; evergreen. 2/6.

Japonica (Bealei)—Large-leaved variety; grows to 4 feet, and bears yellow flowers and purple fruits. 2/6.

Polyantha—Vigorous grower, producing coral-red berries. 2/- to 3/6.

Sargentiana—A hardy evergreen shrub with large dark green leaves which turn bronze and scarlet in the autumn, sets large black fruit; very attractive; 6 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Stenophylla—Dark shiny leaves on long graceful shoots; floriferous. 2/-.

Subcaulialata—Pretty foliage, stems deep red; large coral berries. 2/6.

Taylorii—Strong compact habit, yellow flowers, red berries, autumn colouring. 2/- to 2/6.

Thunbergii—A beautiful compact deciduous shrub either in spring or autumn, bears yellow flowers, scarlet berries, and the foliage turns a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. 2/6 to 3/6.

Thunbergii Atropurpurea—Exceptionally fine foliage, a rich bronzy-red tint, lasting from the spring until the autumn; highly recommended for colour effects. 2/- to 7/6.

Thunbergii Minor—A dwarf variety for the rock garden. 2/-.

Virescens—Berries dark crimson, bright red stems in winter. 2/-.

Vulgaris—Deciduous variety, flowers yellow, followed by orange-red berries; very fine for decorations. 2/- to 2/6.

Vulgaris Purpurea—Purple form of the common variety. 2/- to 7/6.

Wilsonæ—A new variety of spreading habit, with needle-like spines, flowers yellow, followed by berries of a cream colour, which turn to scarlet in the autumn. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Betula Alba (Silver Birch)—A graceful tree of rapid growth in the cooler parts; pretty green foliage; as the tree gets older the bark is quite white, and the tree of a weeping habit. 2/- to 10/6.

Papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch)—Ornamental tree with very white trunk and loose graceful heads when older. 3/6 to 5/-.

Pendula Youngi—The true Young's variety of Weeping Birch, a beautiful weeping tree; can be trained to grow fairly high by staking the leader. The young pendulous branches attain a great length. 21/- to 63/-.

Pyramidalis—Has the white bark of the common Silver Birch, but its habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, strictly pyramidal. 7/6 to 10/6.

Urticæfolia—Cut-leaved Birch. 5/- to 10/6.

Bignonia Tweediana—Clear, bright yellow flowers, and the throat marked with orange lines. Very fine. 1/6.

Biota Orientalis (Varieties)—The Chinese or Oriental Arbor Vitæ.

These plants are specially adapted for tubs, rockeries, or any kind of formal work, but require good drainage and plenty of water. The varieties are mostly very compact and dwarf in habit, and are, in our opinion, the most attractive of all the dwarf conifers. Most of them turn bronze in winter. 3/6 to 10/6.

Elegantissima—Bright golden foliage, upright habit; 4 feet. Grafted plants. 5/-.

Nana Aurea—The best of all on account of its very dwarf habit and bright golden foliage. 3/6 to 5/-.

Sempervirens—This variety is golden all the year round. 3/6 to 5/-.

Birch, Silver—See *Betula Alba*.

Boronia Elatior—A variety with rose-coloured flowers. 2/-.

Megastigma—The well-known brown and yellow, sweetly scented. 2/-.

Bougainvillea Trillii—The deep purple-magenta variety. The hardiest and showiest of all for local planting. 1/6.

Brachyglottis Purpurea—A most beautiful form of the well-known tree; leaves deep copper above, white underneath; will stand salt winds; highly recommended. 3/6 to 5/-.

Brachychiton—See *Sterculia*.

Buddleia Colvillei—Himalayan species with beautiful large rose-coloured flowers, which only appear on unpruned mature specimens. 2/-.

Variabilis—Clear lilac spikes, rapid and strong grower. 2/6 to 3/6.

Buxus Balearica—Yellow green. 2/6.

Sempervirens (Common Boxwood)—An ideal plant for small hedges. 2/6 to 5/-.

Sempervirens Angustifolia—Narrow leaved, yellow green. 3/6 to 5/-.

Sempervirens Argentea—A distinct silver variegated form, neat and compact habit, useful for small hedges or specimen plants. 2/6 to 5/-.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis—Tall, upright growing, with dark green leaves. 5/- to 10/6.

Trimmed—21/-.

Callicarpa Giraldiana—Small deep-violet berries, remaining on the plant after the leaves have fallen. Very curious and decorative shrub. 1/6.

Purpurea—An erect-growing shrub 5 to 6 feet high, leaves narrowly lance shape, and of a purplish colour. 2/6.

Callistemon Coccinea—Rich scarlet, weeping habit. 2/-.

Lanceolatus (Citrinus)—Evergreen native shrub with handsome crimson bottle-brush-like flowers. Extremely hardy, will thrive in the most exposed situations. 2/-.

Callitris Robusta (The Murray Pine)—2/-.

Calluna Vulgaris—Purple Scotch heather. 2/-.

Vulgaris Alportii—Flowers deep crimson. 2/-.

Vulgaris Aurea—A gold and bronze variegated form of *Vulgaris*. 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Calodendron Capensis—Beautiful large flowers in terminal panicles, pinkish-white and purple, conspicuous; requires a warm position; evergreen. 2/- to 7/6.

Calycanthus Præcox (Fringe Tree)—A deciduous shrub, flowering early in the spring; very sweetly scented. 2/- to 2/6.

CAMELLIAS

One of the best-known winter-flowering, evergreen shrubs in cultivation grows freely in any fair garden soil, and requires very little attention after planting. We have a good collection of various colours to offer. 2/6 to 5/-, where not otherwise mentioned.

Akashi-gata—Large deep cupped pink flower similar to The Czar. 7/6 to 10/6.

Alba Pleno—The old double white, one of the best.

Angelo Cochii—Light pink, striped with red.

Arajishi—Intense fiery scarlet, double, of immense size; very fine. 7/6.

Aran-in—7/6 to 10/6.

Benten—Red. 7/6.

Bonomiana—Large pure white; one of the best.

Candidissima—Pure white, early flowering, compact grower.

Chandlerii—Red, rosette centre, sometimes flecked white.

C. H. Hovey—Crimson scarlet.

Cho-no-hogasane—7/6 to 10/6.

Como—Single red, early flowering.

Comte de Bourtourlin—Double red.

Coronation—Double pink.

Countess Frictoff—

Countess of Derby—White, with crimson spots.

Daikocuri—Double, bright pink, mottled white. 7/6.

Double Deep Pink—

Double Red—

Double White—

Duchess de Berry—Pure double white.

Early Double White—

Edward Billing—Double rose pink; very fine.

Fanny Soucholu—Fine form, double; almost white.

Grandiflora—White Czar. 10/6.

Great Eastern—Dark scarlet; fine form; recommended.

Guilfoyle's Helen—Pink, striped carmine, central petals bunched, the best striped variety.

Hana-fuki—7/6 to 10/6.

Henri Favre—Rosy salmon, petals loose, with stamens intermingled.

Higuruma—7/6.

Hra-jishi—10/6.

Isabella—Pure white, late flowering; good form.

Joe Van—Flowers medium size, lilac rose, tree dwarf.

Kikutoji—Red. 7/6.

Kishutsukasa—Beautiful flesh pink, very large, double. 7/6.

Ko-otome—Red, double. 7/6.

Kumasaka—Red. 5/- to 10/6.

Lady Clare—Similar to The Czar, flower a little larger, and softer colour. 21/-.

Lady Parker—Fine rose; cupped; perfect shaped.

Lady Sinclair—Deep pink.

La Graciola—Delicate shade of carmine red, central petals bunched with yellow stamens intermingled; quite strongly scented.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

CAMELLIAS—*continued***Latifolia**—Strong grower of The Czar type.**Madam Lebois**—**Madame Pepin**—Rose-neyron-red, veined deeper; compact and medium size.**Mikenjyaka**—7/6.**Miyako-no-nishiki**—Pink.**Monjisu**—**Mrs. A. M. Hovey**—Large deep rose pink, with white marbling throughout the bloom.**Mrs. H. Boyce**—Soft shell pink, very fine.**Mrs. H. B. Sheather**—Rosy salmon, beautiful form.**Optimus**—Pink, striped and flaked carmine.**Prince Frederick Wm.**—Good pink.**Professor Giovanni Santarelli**—Carmine, blotched and spotted white; fine form.**Pyotoshibori**—7/6.**Rachel**—Bright carmine, yellow stamens centre.**Rafia**—Carmine red.**Red Pressii** (Wrightii).**Red Waratah**—Red, very double centre, very fine.**Reticulata**—Beautiful Chinese species, flowers very large and very deep rose in colour, petals beautifully wavy; arranged in two rows around the large golden stamens. £3/3/-.**Rosetta**—**Shiro-tsukaki**—White. 7/6 to 10/6.**Single Pink**—**Single Red**—Bright red, with yellow stamens.**Single White**—Pure white, with yellow stamens.**Somegawa**—Pink.**Spencer's Pink**—Masses of single pink flowers with yellow stamens, produced from May until August.**Storeyii**—Rose pink, good form.**The Czar**—Large massive single carmine rose flowers with a cluster of golden stamens in centre. One of the best. Small plants, 10/6.**Tobi-no-hagasane**—Pink. 7/6.**Tokio**—Red, single, anemone centre.**Triumphans**—Red, very prolific bloomer.**Usuotome**—Pink. 7/6.**Variegated**—**White Waratah**—White, showing large yellow centre.**Wrightii**—Rich crimson, beautifully cupped.**Yoibijin**—Shell pink, single large.**CAMELLIA SASANQUA**

The Japanese winter-flowering Camellia, small foliage and single flowers, with yellow stamens. Very effective. 2/6 to 5/-.

Apple-blossom**Deep Pink****Double White****Enid****Gishibeni****Harugasumi****Madonotsuki****Nomene****Onigoromo****Pink****Rose Pink****Santozaki****Shinkokko****Single White****Special Pink****Superba****Tatsuta-gawa****CAMELLIA SASANQUA (New)**

Hiryu—The best of the winter-flowering Camellias, in late autumn and winter produces masses of frilled semi-double rosy-crimson flowers, sweetly perfumed; hardy. 5/- to 7/6.

Camphora Officinalis—A fine evergreen tree, suitable for hot districts. 2/- to 5/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

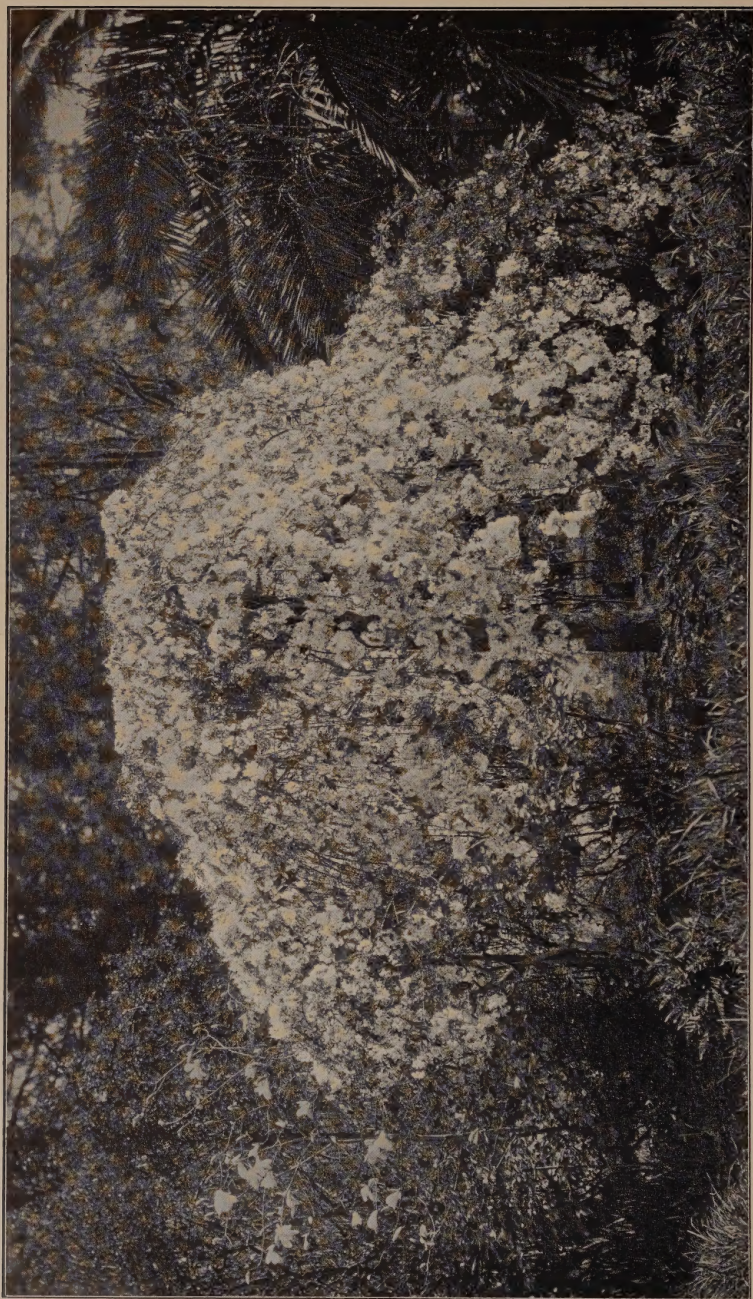
- Cantua Bicolor**—Pendulous trumpet-shaped flowers, pale red and yellow, very effective, evergreen; 6 feet. 2/-.
- Dependens**—Rose-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers hanging gracefully from all parts of the tree; 4 to 5 feet. 2/-.
- Carpinus Americanus** (American Hornbeam)—Colours fairly well in the autumn; 20 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Betulus** (English Hornbeam)—A fine deciduous tree somewhat resembling the Common Beech. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Carya Alba** (Hickory)—Does well in cool moist districts. 2/-.
- Cassia Candolleana**—Quick-growing evergreen shrub, producing masses of bright golden-yellow flowers in autumn. 1/6.
- Tomentosa**—Rich yellow. 1/6.
- Catalpa Duclouxii**—Flowers large rosy pink. 10/6.
- Syringifolia Aurea**—Large leaves, golden yellow. 10/6.
- Ceanothus Albert Pittet**—Pink flowers in spring and autumn followed by reddish-purple berries. 2/6.
- Azureus Grandiflorus**—Bunches of beautiful blue flowers produced in great profusion; highly recommended for every garden; hardy evergreen. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Burkwoodii**—A popular shrub covered with spikes of deep ultramarine-blue flowers, very free flowering. 2/6.
- Dentatus**—Compact habit, royal blue flowers. 2/6.
- Divaricatus**—Deep glossy foliage and pale blue flowers; evergreen. 2/-.
- Edwardsii**—A hybrid variety from *Divaricatus* and *Veitchianus*; a vigorous grower of compact bushy habit, with bright blue flowers in spring. Highly recommended. 2/-.
- Gloire de Versailles**—Flowers large clear blue, excellent variety, deciduous. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Marie Simon**—Similar type to *Gloire de Versailles*, except that the blooms are pink. A very fine variety, and well worth planting. 2/- to 3/6.
- Richesse**—Dwarf, rosy pink. 2/6.
- Veitchianus**—Small glossy foliage, flowers deep rich blue; 5 feet. 2/-.
- Cedrela Sinensis**—A fast-growing tree, leaves a beautiful pink when young; 60 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Cedrus Atlantica** (Silver Cedar)—Large tree of broad pyramidal shape, recommended for parks and large gardens; 100 feet. 3/6 to 7/6.
- Atlantica Aurea**—The golden variety. 7/6.
- Atlantica Fastigiata**—A form of more stiff erect branching. 10/6.
- Atlantica Glauca**—A beautiful variety of the above with glaucous silvery leaves, and a much smaller grower. Highly recommended for a specimen tree. These plants are grafted from the true variety, and are guaranteed true to type; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 15/-.
- Deodara** (Indian Cedar)—A very hardy tree of graceful appearance, and very popular with all tree lovers. Requires plenty of room to do well; 80 to 100 feet. 2/- to 5/-.
- Deodara Aurea**—A golden variety of the Indian Cedar, much smaller than its parent, a beautiful tree. Grafted plants guaranteed true; 40 to 50 feet. 3/6 to 15/-.
- Libani** (Cedar of Lebanon)—A noble tree with a crown of wide-spreading horizontal branches. 2/6.
- Celtis Australis** (Nettle Tree)—A hardy dwarf deciduous tree from the Mediterranean, light green foliage turning yellow in autumn; 10 to 15 feet. 2/- to 3/6.
- Mississippiensis** (Nettle Tree)—Pale green; 20 feet. 2/- to 2/6.
- Occidentalis** (American Nettle Tree)—A large, quick-growing tree similar in appearance to the Elm, with rich yellow autumn foliage. 2/- to 2/6.
- Sinensis** (Chinese Nettle Tree)—2/- to 2/6.
- Ceratonia Siliqua**—An evergreen tree of 15 feet, with deep-green foliage and small yellow flowers. 2/-.



Pyrus Malus Floribunda Purpurea. (For description, see page 54)



Portion of a block containing 30,000 Peach Stocks



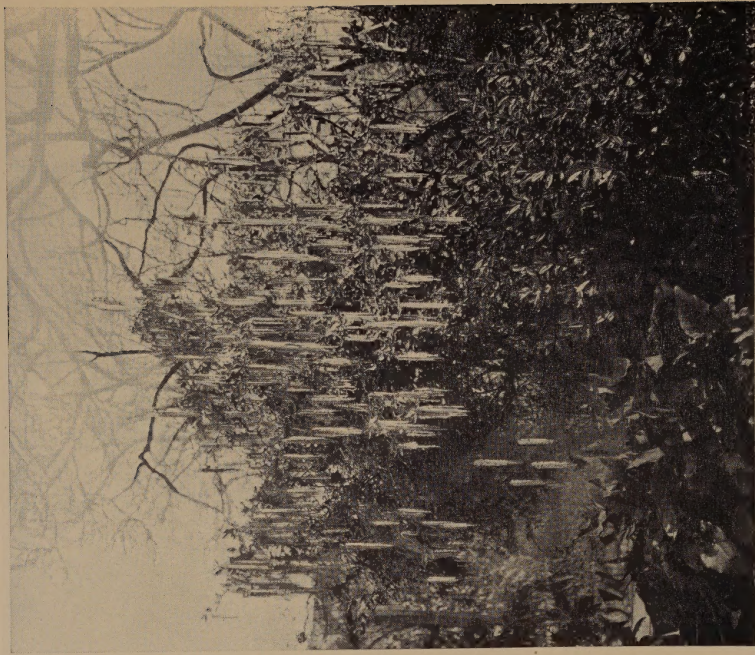
A superb specimen of the Weeping Cherry. (For description, see page 33)



Our Garden Week Exhibit, 1940



Magnolia Obovata Discolor. (For description, see page 49)



Garrya Elliptica. (For description, see page 42)

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Ceratopetalum Gummiferum** (N.S.W. Christmas Bush)—Very fine flowering evergreen, requires pruning after flowering, and the plants must not suffer from drought. 2/-.
Ceratostigma Griffithii—Similar in colour to *Willmottiae*, dwarfer habit. 2/-.
Larpenae—An attractive little plant with a display of intense blue flowers; 1 foot. 2/-.
Willmottiae—A rare and beautiful shrub from China, which produces clusters of deep sky-blue flowers over a long season, and is an acquisition to the list of blue flowering plants; hardy; 3 to 4 feet. 1/6.
Cercis Siliquastrum—A small, hardy, deciduous tree with attractive pea-shaped rosy-red flowers clustered on the branches before the foliage appears. 2/- to 2/6.
Chamaecerasus—See *Lonicera*.
Cestrum Elegans—Bright red flowers produced in pendulous form during the spring; 10 feet. 1/6.

CHERRIES (Double-Flowering and Weeping)
2/6 to 3/6 each

- Japan, No. 2**—Large double, rosy crimson, changing to light rose.
 3—Double Pink.
 4—Semi-double, cream colour, striped green, splashed and shaded rosy crimson.
 5—Double blush, an abundant bloomer.
 8—Blush, changing to white, large fine blooms.
 9—Double, large white flowers, stems four inches long, with three to seven flowers on each, extra fine and free grower.
Cheal's Weeping—Long pendant branches covered with deep bright pink double flowers. From 15/-.
Subhirtella Autumnalis—Small light pink flowers; semi-double.
Subhirtella Pendula—The Weeping "Rosebud Cherry" or "Shiro-Shidare." Myriads of small pink flowers wreath the thread-like branches in early spring. From 15/- to 63/-.
Chloranthus Brachystachys—Very ornamental shrub bearing beautiful red berries in clusters and lustrous leaves. There are two varieties, the other having white berries. 2/-.
Choisya Ternata (Mexican Orange Flower)—A beautiful free-flowering evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with glossy foliage and clusters of white fragrant flowers in early spring. Will thrive in any soil or situation. 1/6 to 2/6.
Chorizema Cordata—Dwarf evergreen shrub, with small orange and yellow pea-shaped flowers in winter and early spring; will thrive in poor well-drained soil; 2 to 3 feet. 1/6.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

1/6 each

- | | |
|--|---|
| Anadinath Ghosh —Lovely heliotrope. | Louisa Pockett —White, late flowers pearly pink. |
| Angela Fink — | Mrs. W. H. Edgar —Crimson. |
| Bronze Turner —Bronze. | Pink Turner —Mauve pink, sport of Wm. Turner. |
| Crimson Cavell —Crimson sport from Edith Cavell. | Pockett's Crimson —Crimson. |
| Duchess of Kent — | Red Cavell —Red. |
| Edith Cavell —Orange bronze. | Souvenir James Millard —Crimson, golden buff reverse, broad incurved petals. |
| Edith McFarland —Primrose yellow, sport from Carrie White. | The Melba —Creamy yellow, sport from Louisa Pockett. |
| Elva Milne —Golden yellow Cavell. | Thos. W. Pockett —Pink, now a universal success for all purposes. |
| Helena Pockett —White, incurved. | Undaunted —Rose purple, silvery reverse. |
| Improved Yellow Louisa Pockett —Same as Louisa Pockett, except colour, which is yellow. | William Turner —Pure white. |
| J. S. Lloyd —Lemon. | |
| Lady Huntingfield —Plum crimson, silvery reverse, incurved. | |

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Cistus (Rock Rose)

Algarvensis—A dwarf spreading variety, flowers bright yellow with a deep chocolate eye, very suitable for the rockery; 2 feet. 1/6.

Cyprius—A handsome shrub of 5 feet, bearing poppy-like flowers of a silky white, with a maroon centre; petals prettily crimped; flowers over a long period. 1/6.

Purpurea—Purple. 1/6.

Silver Pink—Produces large clusters of pale silvery pink flowers in spring and summer; a magnificent variety. 2/-.

Sunset—Bears large cerise pink flowers in the spring; very floriferous; 2 feet. 1/6.

Clethra Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree)—A fine evergreen shrub producing clusters of white flowers similar to lily of the valley. 1/6 to 2/-.

Arborea flore pleno—Attractive full double flowers in pendulous racemes. 2/-.

Clianthus Puniceus—A spreading shrub with pendulous bright red flowers; very hardy. 2/-.

Convolvulus Mauritanicus—A dwarf trailing plant with silver foliage and pale blue flowers. 1/6.

Coprosma Baueri—Bright shining green leaves, hardy and compact, ideal for hedge plant for the seaside. 1/6.

Baueri Picturata—Glossy foliage blotched with yellow in the centre. 1/6.

Baueri Variegata—Hardy evergreen shrub with glossy foliage and margined with creamy white; will thrive anywhere, including near the sea coast; 4 to 5 feet. 1/6.

Cornus Baileyi—An erect shrub of 4 to 5 feet, noted for its most glorious autumn colouring; one of the best of the Dogwoods. 5/- to 7/6.

Florida Rubra—The pink flowering Dogwood. 5/- to 7/6.

Kousa—A hardy conspicuous flowering shrub, creamy white flowers, fine colouring in autumn. 3/6.

Mas—A valuable early yellow flowering shrub, followed by bunches of bright red berries. 3/6 to 7/6.

Siberica Alba (The Siberian Dogwood Tree)—A hardy large-growing shrub. White flowers and red bark. 2/6.

Corokia Cotoneaster—Small shrub, much interlaced and very hardy; red fruit; 6 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Corylus Avellana Purpurea—Purple-leaved Filbert. Pretty purple foliage in spring. 2/-.

Corynocarpus Lævigata (New Zealand Karaka)—A rapid-growing tree with glossy green leaves and yellow berries; suitable for coastal planting; evergreen; 20 feet. 2/-.

Cotoneaster—A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing masses of red berries during the autumn and winter months.

Bullata Floribunda—Flowers white, tinted red. Berries large bright red in clusters. China. 2/- to 3/6.

Buxifolia—Semi-prostrate with large purplish-red berries. 2/-.

Congesta—A dwarf evergreen trailing variety suitable for rock gardens, berries red; 1 foot. Balled. 2/-.

Deilsiana—Best habit of all, upright. 2/- to 2/6.

Deilsiana Elegans—Spreading variety, producing coral red berries. 2/6.

Franchetii—Spreading variety, silvery foliage, orange scarlet berries. 2/- to 3/6.

Frigida—A fast-growing evergreen, bearing large clusters of crimson berries; 15 to 20 feet. 1/6 to 3/6.

Horizontalis—A useful shrub for rock garden work with its flat fan-like spreading branches with glossy foliage and red berries, the foliage colouring in autumn. 2/- to 2/6.

Horizontalis Perpusilla—A dwarf compact variety with very small foliage, colours well in autumn, berries bright red. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Cotoneaster—continued

- Horizontalis Variegata**—A most attractive variegated variety which colours well in the autumn. 2/-.
- Microphylla**—Prostrate habit, suitable for rockeries; purplish red berries. 2/- to 2/6.
- Pannosa**—A variety with slender spreading branches, and neat silvery foliage, flowers white, followed by bright red berries. 2/- to 2/6.
- Rugosa Henryana**—Chinese evergreen shrub, long leaves on pendulous branches, orange-crimson berries. 2/-.
- Salicifolia**—Slender weeping branches, glossy green foliage, red berries. 2/-.
- Serotina**—A distinct variety with attractive large silvery-greyish foliage, flowers white, followed by dark red berries; 6 to 8 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Simonsii**—Branching shrub of 4 feet, with bright green foliage which colours beautifully in the autumn. Red berries. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Thymifolia**—A neat, dwarf, prostrate bush with tiny glossy leaves, berries small bright red. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Waterii**—A new introduction of drooping habit, large bright red berries; 12 feet. 2/-.
- Wheeleri**—A dwarf, semi-prostrate shrub of spreading habit, berries large purplish red. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Crataegus Acutiloba**—Large red fruit. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Azarolus**—Very attractive when in fruit, which is large orange yellow with a red blush, useful for jelly. 2/-.
- Canbyi**—Wide spreading branches and long dark spreading fruit; 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Cockspur**—Berries red, beautiful autumn foliage. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Cordata**—Flowers white, magnificent for autumn foliage. 2/- to 3/6.
- Douglassi**—Flowers white. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Durobrivensis**—Very large flowers and bright red fruit. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Ellwangeriana**—Large crimson fruit, broad-leaved variety. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Horizontalis**—This variety forms an umbrella-shaped head. Plants available on standards 7 to 8 feet high. 10/6.
- Korolkow**—Fine large leaf, fruit red. 2/- to 3/6.
- Layi**—A small-growing tree. 3/6.
- Legrelli**—Recommended for its large red fruit. 2/6.
- Mexicana**—Fruit very large, yellow, like a crab apple; evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.
- Oxyacantha Coccinea flore pleno**—Flowers double crimson. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Oxyacantha Multiplex**—Double white. 2/6.
- Oxyacantha Punicea**—Single scarlet, very pretty. 2/- to 2/6.
- Oxyacantha Rosea flore pleno**—Double bright pink. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Pyracantha Angustifolia**—Long narrow leaves, which are silvery underneath; berries orange scarlet; 6 to 8 feet. 1/6.
- Pyracantha Coccinea Lelandii**—Evergreen, with slender pale green leaves, and produces clusters of brilliant fiery red berries; very good. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Pyracantha Crenulata**—Evergreen shrub with white flowers followed by red berries which completely cover the branches. Very effective as a garden shrub; also makes a very fine hedge. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Pyracantha Rogersiana Flava**—A bushy variety with dentated foliage, berries golden yellow, colouring very early and remaining until late autumn; 5 feet. 1/6.
- Pyracantha Yunnanense**—A spreading variety with coral-red fruits heavily produced. 1/6.
- Splendens**—This variety makes a very fine tree, and has beautiful autumn colouring; earlier than any other variety. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Tanacetifolia Orientalis**—A very pretty variety, with much divided leaves and abundance of large red fruit. 1/6 to 3/6.
- Wilsonii**—3/6.
- Crinodendron Hookerianum** (*Tricuspidaria Lanceolata*)—Rare evergreen shrub, bears wax-like brilliant coral-red flowers of a balloon shape about 1 inch diameter; requires a cool position. 2/6 to 7/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Cryptomeria Japonica** (Japanese Cedar)—A Japanese conifer of large size, used much in that country for timber. Of much stiffer appearance than *Elegans* or *Plumosa* varieties, which are more popular; 50 to 60 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Japonica Elegans**—A beautiful tree with soft downy foliage which turns a brownish red in winter. A very hardy and compact grower for the cool districts; 30 to 40 feet. 3/6 to 10/6.
- Japonica Elegans Compacta**—A new dwarf compact form of the popular *Cryptomeria Elegans*. 3/6 to 10/6.
- Japonica Elegans Gracilis**—A new variety which is more compact than *Elegans* and retains its green colour through the winter. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Japonica Plumosa**—Very similar to *Elegans*, but yet quite distinct; does not turn to deep red in colour in the winter, and the young foliage is more pendulous. All the *Cryptomerias* thrive best in moist, deep soil; 20 feet. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Cuphea Platycentra**—A small evergreen shrub which bears almost continuously red flowers tipped black and white; 2 feet. 1/6.
- Cupressus Arizonica**—One of the hardiest of all cypresses, standing drought conditions well; horizontal branches and glaucous foliage; makes a very fine tree; 30 to 40 feet. 2/- to 2/6.
- Funerbris** (The Funereal Cypress)—Chinese species of erect growth in its juvenile form, becoming pendulous with age. 2/-.
- Lambertiana Horizontalis**—Best tree for large hedges and breakwinds, and a rapid grower. True horizontal variety; 40 to 50 feet. 3/-.
- Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea**—A golden variety of the Horizontal Cypress, makes a beautiful specimen tree, also suitable for avenues or hedges; 30 to 40 feet. 3/-.
- Lawsoniana** (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*)—A beautiful conifer of graceful pyramidal shape, broad at the base and growing right to the ground. 2/- to 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Allumi**—A very erect pyramidal form with a very decided bluish colour all the year round. Suitable for formal work; will be very popular when better known. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Lawsoniana Argentea Compacta**—A very dwarf-growing variety, with beautiful silvery-green foliage. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Aurea**—A very fine golden variety. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Lawsoniana Aurea Nova**—A golden variegated variety. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Lawsoniana Compacta Cœrulea**—A compact variety with beautiful blue foliage. 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Darleyensis**—A very fine variety with bright golden foliage which does not burn. Pendulous branches and graceful habit; 12 feet. 2/6.
- Lawsoniana Erecta Aurea**—Dwarf erect-growing variety with bright golden foliage. 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Erecta Viridis**—Handsome deep green foliage, compact upright variety; very suitable for tubs. 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Fletcherii**—A dwarf conifer, slowly forming a perfect glaucous blue feathery pyramid; about 4 feet. 2/- to 7/6.
- Lawsoniana Fraseri**—Very similar to *Allumi* in colour and habit, but narrower at the base. 3/6 to 7/6.
- Lawsoniana Glauca Veitchii**—Fine symmetrical form, erect, and well balanced; foliage glaucous blue. Good specimen tree. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Lawsoniana Golden Spangle**—A very graceful upright growing tree, with weeping branches of a delightful golden colour. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Lawsoniana Naberii**—Upright and compact in growth. Colour light green. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Lawsoniana Olbrickii**—Very attractive variety with beautiful pale green foliage. In habit it resembles a large *Biota*, being globular in growth. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Pottenii**—An outstanding variety of compact pyramidal habit, with very fine foliage of soft silvery green. 7/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Cupressus—continued

- Lawsoniana Pyramidalis Alba**—Very fine pyramidal habit, with dense foliage of a silvery shade. 5/- to 7/6.
- Lawsoniana Pyramidalis Keesen**—A very light coloured variety, neither white nor golden, a good contrast planted against dark green. 2/6 to 12/6.
- Lawsoniana Robusta Glauca**—2/6 to 10/6.
- Lawsoniana Rosenthali**—Erect pyramidal form, with light green foliage suitable for formal work. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Lawsoniana Silver Queen**—Colour of foliage, silvery-grey green; free growing. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Lawsoniana Stewartii**—Young shoots bright yellow; distinct and pretty. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop**—Nice blue foliage, darker than *Stricta* *Cœrulea*. 2/6.
- Lawsoniana Versicolor**—A curious but attractive golden variety; showing its colour best in the winter months. Spreading habit. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Lawsoniana Youngii Aurea**—Distinct form of lovely pyramidal habit with golden tips. 2/6 to 12/6.
- Lusitanica** (The Portugal Cypress)—Upright pyramidal habit, glaucous green foliage. 2/- to 2/6.
- Lusitanica Glauca Pendula**—Beautiful glaucous blue variety of drooping habit. One of the most elegant conifers. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Macrocarpa** (Monterey Cypress)—Larger and more upright grower than *Horizontalis*, not so dependable for hedges, but makes a very fine shelter tree of large size; 60 feet. 9d. to 1/6.
- Macrocarpa Aurea** (*Brunniana Aurea*)—One of the best of the golden varieties, with deep golden feathery foliage; recommended for lawn specimens, also makes an attractive hedge. 3/-.
- Nootkatensis** (*Thujopsis Borealis*)—The Yellow or Nootka Cypress. This handsome variety differs in habit from *Lawsoniana* by its pendant branchlets. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Sempervirens Stricta** (Italian or Roman Cypress)—A tall columnar tree, grows to about 40 feet. 2/6 to 9/-.
- Torulosa**—Fine tree for hedges, also suitable for breakwinds. Does well near the coast; 40 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Cyathodes Acerosa** (Tasmanian Pink Berry)—A dwarf-growing shrub of heath-like growth, covered in winter with bright rose berries. 2/-.
- Cydonia** (Japanese Quince)—1/6 to 3/6.
- Apricot**—Rich orange-scarlet flowers.
- Atrococcinea**—Vermilion red.
- Aurora**—Large salmon red.
- Boule de Feu**—Peach red.
- Coquelicot**—Bright orange red, very floriferous.
- Falconnet Charlet**—Semi-double rose.
- Macrocarpa**—Bright vermilion.
- Maulei**—Copper red, very floriferous.
- Moerloosii**—Rosy white and carmine.
- Nivea Extus Coccinea**—White and rose.
- Rosea Grandiflora**—Salmon rose.
- Rubra Grandiflora**—Pomegranate red.
- Simonii**—Semi-double, velvety dark red, dwarf.
- Umbilicata**—Bright rose.
- Winter Cheer**—Bright orange scarlet, dwarf.
- Cytisus Proliferus** (Tree Lucerne)—A quick-growing hedge plant. 1/- each; 8/- per doz.
- Daboecia Polyfolia Alba**—Beautiful Irish heath, producing masses of pure white, hanging bell-shaped flowers, lasting for a long period; requires good soil in a moist, cool situation. 1/6.
- Dacrydium Cupressinum** (The N.Z. Rimu Pine)—A tall, graceful tree, with pale-green drooping branches; requires a cool, moist situation; 25 feet; very fine. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Franklinii** (The Huon Pine)—A distinct conifer of 20 feet, with attractive weeping branchlets; suitable for cool moist districts only. 7/6.
- Daphne**—The best-known variety with deep pink flowers, deliciously fragrant. 2/6 to 3/6.

 ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Desmodium Penduliflorum**—A hardy semi-deciduous shrub of pendulous habit, producing spikes of small purple pea-shaped flowers, the foliage turning golden yellow in the autumn. 2/-.
- Deutzia Crenata Magnifica**—Bears a profusion of snow-white flowers. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Gracilis Carmina**—An attractive pink-flowered variety of the old favourite. 2/-.
- Gracilis Rosea**—Ornamental small growing shrub of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers, pearly rose, fading to pink, flushed white. 2/-.
- Dielytra Spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart)—A perennial plant bearing pendulous heart-shaped flowers, deep pink and white. 2/-.
- Diosma Alba**—A neat evergreen erica-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers; can be trimmed; 3 feet. 1/6.
- Pulchrum**—One of the best dwarf winter-flowering shrubs, flowers small, bright mauve pink; 3 feet. 2/-.
- Diplacus Glutinosus**—Flowers salmon, very attractive, semi-climbing; 3 feet. 1/6.
- Mrs. A. Scholes**—Hardy dwarf shrub of about 3 feet, flowers deep crimson. 1/6.
- Disanthus Cericidifolia**—Crimson flowers in autumn, similar to the Witch Hazel. Beautiful autumn foliage changing to a riot of claret red and orange. Requires a moist position. 7/6.
- Dodonæa Viscosa Purpurea**—A rapid-growing New Zealand shrub with bronzy leaves, which take a rich purplish shade in winter. Plant in the open to maintain the colour; 12 feet. 2/6.
- Drimys Colorata**—A small-growing shrub with very vividly-coloured leaves, prefers shade; 10 feet. 2/-.
- Duranta Plumieri**—Hardy evergreen shrub, 4 to 6 feet; flowers over a long period, and produces yellow berries in the autumn. They thrive in any warm, sunny situation; flowers deep blue. 1/6.
- Eleagnus Aurea Marginata**—A fine evergreen variegated shrub, free growing. Can be trimmed to any form. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Golden Variegata**—A Japanese variety with large golden variegated leaves. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Japonica**—A fine ornamental evergreen shrub with glossy foliage. Popular hedge plant. 2/-.
- Longipes**—A hardy deciduous shrub producing an abundance of red berries. 2/-.
- Elm** (*Ulmus*)—The finest tree of all for street or avenue planting; requires deep, heavy soil to do well. These are now worked on the Montana stock to overcome the difficulty of suckering.
- Canadian**—A good street tree, of rapid growth. 2/- to 3/6.
- Campestris** (English)—One of the best, rather slow growing at first, but will ultimately grow larger than any other sort. 2/- to 3/6.
- Chichester**—Large, broad leaved, upright growth. 2/- to 3/6.
- Chinensis** (Chinese Elm)—An evergreen small tree, with spreading branches covered with attractive serrate foliage. 2/6.
- Horizontalis**—On tall stems. From 21/-.
- Huntingdon**—A good growing variety, and first class for street planting. 2/- to 2/6.
- Louis Van Houtte**—This is the finest of all the golden elms, large leaf, and of a clear golden colour. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Montana Dovei**—A first-class novelty, large leaved, strong grower, and good habit. 3/6.
- Monumentalis**—Small leaves, very upright, almost like an upright poplar; good for single specimen. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Picturata**—With very pretty large variegated foliage; a good specimen tree. 2/- to 7/6.
- Purple**—Good grower, leaves purple when young. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Turkestanica**—A distinct variety with smallish leaves, compact grower. 2/6.
- Umbraclifera**—A compact-growing tree, and quite distinct from any other elm. 2/6.
- Weeping**—Strong trees on tall stems. From 21/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Embothrium Coccineum—The Chilian "Fire Bush." Flowers crimson scarlet in colour, and produced in clusters along the stem ; requires damp position without artificial manure ; evergreen ; 15 feet. 2/6.

Enkianthus Campanulatus—Very effective, with greenish white tinged with red, waxy, bell-shaped flowers in early spring, orange-yellow foliage in autumn. 7/6.

Cernua Rubens—With smaller red flowers. 7/6 to 12/6.

Japonica—Fine for lawn, white pendulous flowers, leaves turn red in autumn. 5/- to 7/6.

Entelea Arborescens—A rapid-growing plant with large mulberry-like foliage and bunches of white flowers ; 10 feet. 2/6.

Epacris Longiflora (Long Flowered)—Crimson flowers tipped with white. 2/6.

Erica (The Heath)—Very hardy dwarf, bushy shrub of great beauty when in flower, thriving in almost any poor soil ; they do not like manure or much lime, decayed leaves are useful ; this helps to hold the moisture. 1/6 to 2/-.

Andromedaeflora—Pink andromeda-like flowers.

Autumnalis—Small deep rose-pink flowers produced in dense masses in autumn.

Baccans—Medium-sized deep rose-pink bell-like flowers in spring.

Cavendishiana—Waxy, tubular, bright yellow flowers ; compact dwarf habit.

Charsleyana—Blush, constant bloomer.

Cruenta—Orange red, very hardy, tall grower.

Dawn—Rosy purple, large hanging bells.

Hybrida—Bright red, tubular ; growth erect ; a fine variety.

Linnaeoides—Deep rose, very effective.

Mediterranea—Purple flowers.

Melanthera—Tiny pink purple bells, flowers profusely in winter ; splendid garden plant.

Peria—Rose pink, blooming in clusters.

Persoluta Rubra—Free flowering with small purplish-rose bells.

Regerminans—Small pinkish white flowers, dwarf grower, sweetly scented.

Ventricosa—Dwarf growing, compact habit, clusters of tubular waxy-pink flowers.

Ventricosa Globosa—Pale pink, large waxy tubular flowers.

Ventricosa Grandiflora—Rose pink.

Ventricosa Rosea—Bright pink.

Webbleyana—Pink waxy bells, useful for cutting.

Wilmoreaana—Pink and white ; fine hardy variety.

Winter Gem—Bright red, bell-shaped flowers produced in great profusion during May and June. One of the best.

Eriostemon Myoporoides (Nerifolium)—Hardy dwarf shrub of 2 to 4 feet, covered in spring with pale pink star-shaped flowers ; will thrive in any open situation ; very free flowering. 2/-.

Erythrina Compacta—Compact, dwarf, free flowering. 1/6.

Escallonia Balfourii—2/- to 2/6.

Burkwoodii—1/6 to 2/6.

Donard Seedling—A very decorative variety of spreading habit, producing large sprays of flesh-pink flowers ; very effective. 2/- to 2/6.

Edinburgh—Of pendulous habit, with small leaves and charming bright rosy-carmine flowers. 2/- to 2/6.

Fretheyii—Flowers a good pink, produced over a long season, and makes a nice shrub. Good for cut flowers, also a good hedge plant. 1/6 to 2/6.

Langleyensis—Rich red upright flowers, growth pendulous ; 4 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.

Macrantha—Flowers bright red, useful as a hedge plant. 1/6 to 2/-.

Montevidensis—Flowers white, shaded with pink. 1/6.

Rosea—Flowers coral pink, very hardy. 1/6 to 2/-.

Rubra—Flowers red, blooming from January to March, very handsome and free flowering, foliage rather attractive. 1/6 to 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Eucalyptus Botryoides** (Bastard Mahogany)—1/- each; 50/- per 100.
Calophylla—Beautiful-leaved Port Gregory Gum. 1/6.
Calophylla Rosea (Pink Flowering Gum)—1/6.
Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)—1/6.
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—1/- each; 50/- per 100.
Corynocalyx Dwarf—Dwarf Sugar Gum. 1/-.
Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum)—1/6.
Globulus (Blue Gum)—Very large-growing tree with attractive blue foliage when young; flowers white; suitable for damp, low-lying situations. 1/-.
Macrocarpa—Silvery-white foliage, large rich crimson flowers. 1/6.
Preissiana—A dwarf shrubby variety with bright lemon flowers; 6 feet. 1/6.
Stricklandii—Makes a small tree, handsome intense golden-yellow flowers; 15 feet. 1/6.
Torquata—Rich orange-scarlet flowers; one of the best. 1/6.
Eugenia Cyanocarpa—A fine tree producing masses of blue berries; 20 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.
Floribunda—Beautiful pale mauve-white berries, produced in great profusion; hardy plant. E. 2/- to 3/6.
Myrtifolia—A small tree of 12 to 15 feet, with white flowers and rose-coloured berries. 2/-.
Smithii (Kingiana)—Lillypilly Tree. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. Can be trimmed, and makes a fine hedge from 6 to 8 feet. As a tree will grow 12 to 15 feet. 2/- to 2/6.
Ugni—A pretty flowering evergreen shrub, bearing small red, sweet-flavoured fruit. 1/6 to 2/-.
Ventenatii (Weeping Lillypilly)—Tall growing, graceful foliage and habit, berries white. 2/6 to 3/6.
Euonymus Alatus—Ornamental shrub with corky winged bark, very fine autumn foliage, the leaves turning a clear vivid crimson; 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
Europeus (Spindle Tree)—A hardy deciduous shrub much valued for its orange-pink berries, which are displayed in winter. 2/- to 3/6.
Europeus Atropurpureus—Foliage dark purple in summer, changing to sanguineous purple in autumn. A very distinct and slow-growing variety. 3/6.
Japonicus (Common Green)—Broad, round, dark green leaves; 8 to 12 feet. Balled. 2/-.
Japonicus Albo-Marginatus—Leaves green with narrow white margin. 1/6.
Japonicus Aureus—Broad rounded leaves with golden variegation, green in centre of leaf; 8 feet. 1/6.
Japonicus Latifolius Albo-Variegatus—Broad-leaved silver leaves heavily variegated white; 8 feet. 2/-.
Japonicus Latifolius Elegans—Tall upright variety heavily variegated with gold. 2/6.
Japonicus Ovatus Aureus—Leaves ovate with golden variegation in the centre; 4 feet. 2/- to 3/6.
Radicans Variegata—A semi-trailing variety with silver variegated foliage. 1/6.
Fabiana Imbricata—Tubular, creamy-white flowers produced in profusion; 4 feet. 2/-.
Fagus Sylvatica (Beech, Common)—A splendid tree for cool districts, good for specimens or avenue planting. 2/-.
Sylvatica Cuprea (Purpurea)—The true Copper Beech. Large plants, £3/3-.
Sylvatica Purpurea—Grown from seed, foliage purple colour. 2/6.
Sylvatica Purpurea Grafted—This variety is much darker, almost black; very fine. 3/6 to 21/-.
Sylvatica Tricolor—This variety has purple leaves, margined with white, rose, and crimson. 7/6 to 10/6.
Felicia Angustifolia—A small hardy shrub covered in early spring with small purple daisy-like flowers. 1/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Ficus Rubiginosa Variegata**—Variegated Port Jackson Fig. Large thick variegated leaves. 1/6.
- Stipulata**—Creeps like ivy, suitable for covering walls of any description ; very hardy. 1/6.
- Forsythia Fortunei**—A pretty dwarf-growing shrub, free flowering. 2/-.
- Fortunei Variegata Aurea** (Golden Bell Shrub)—Long arching sprays of golden foliage, flowering freely in spring, with bright golden bells. 2/- to 2/6.
- Intermedia Spectabilis**—Flowers large rich golden yellow, freely produced, very effective as a specimen ; 8 feet. 2/- to 3/6.
- Intermedia Vittelina**—A dwarf-growing deciduous shrub, a new variety. We consider this the best of all Forsythias, being upright in habit, about 4 feet, and thickly covered with yellow flowers all over the branches before the leaves appear. 2/- to 3/6.
- Viridissima**—Flowers yellow, attractive bell-shaped, opening early in the spring. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Fraxinus Americana** (Alba)—A tall-growing tree with beautiful dark-green foliage. 2/- to 3/6.
- Excelsior** (English Ash)—Does well in cool parts of Australia. 1/6 to 10/6.
- Excelsior Aurea** (The Golden Ash)—Beautiful golden foliage. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Excelsior Aurea Weeping**—The Weeping Golden Ash. On standards; 6 to 10 feet. From 15/-.
- Excelsior Weeping**—The Weeping Green Ash. On standards; 6 to 10 feet. From 21/-.
- Ornus** (Manna Ash)—Greenish white ; makes a very handsome tree. 2/- to 5/-.
- Oxycarpa**—Narrow leaved, greenish yellow ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/- to 10/6.
- Raywoodii** (The Claret Ash)—One of the finest novelties of recent years, the leaves becoming bright claret in the early autumn, retaining its wonderful foliage for nearly two months. 2/6 to 10/6.

FUCHSIAS

1/6 to 3/6 each

- A. M. Pearson**—Pale pink with scarlet centre, long single flowers.
- Annie Earle**—Single white tube and sepals, rose corolla.
- Balaclava**—Single heliotrope with rosy-carmine sepals.
- Ballet Girl**—Double white, with scarlet sepals.
- Baron von Kettler**—Most distinct, tube and sepals carmine, sepals recurved and tipped green, corolla rich indian red ; single.
- Beauty of Exeter**—Semi-double, rosy purple centre, salmon red sepals.
- Black Prince**—Single, deep rose, darker sepals.
- Blue Beauty**—Double rich blue, scarlet sepals.
- Canary Bird**—Rich plum with scarlet sepals, prettily marked foliage.
- Carter's Meteor**—A distinct variety with foliage shaded yellow and crimson.
- Colossus**—Single, tube and sepals rich bright glossy crimson, corolla well expanded of immense size and of a deep purplish plum colour.
- Coralie**—Single, tubular very large flowers, rich coral pink.
- Countess of Hopetoun**—A fine large double fuchsia, with red sepals and white corolla.
- Dainty Lady**—Blush white centre, with petals veined cerise, tube and sepals cerise, semi-double.
- Delvino**—Red sepals, with violet blue centre flaked red, tall grower, double.
- Dollar Princess**—Crimson, with blue centre flushed crimson, double.
- Duchess of Edinburgh**—Double white, with red sepals.
- Elsa**—Semi-double, deep violet ; pale pink sepals.
- England**—Double rose-pink corolla flushed carmine, crimson sepals ; very fine.
- Excorticata**—A fine tree with red flowers, and later bearing red berries.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

FUCHSIAS—*continued*

Exquisite—White tube and sepals, the latter broad and elegantly recurved ; single corolla blush pink, each petal margined bright pink.

Fascination—Single rose pink, white sepals.

G. Bourke—Hybrid, handsome foliage, coral-pink flowers.

George Munk—Double purple and rose, dwarf and compact.

Gracilis—A tall-growing variety with small foliage and flowers. Very useful for hedges.

Gracilis Variegated—A most attractive dwarf variety, with its small green leaves heavily marked with white and rose ; single.

Heron—Centre bluish violet veined cerise, scarlet sepals.

J. B. VACCOME—Single, reddish violet, crimson sepals.

Jubilee—Double, bright rosy mauve, with crimson sepals.

Jules Daloges—Enormous double, heliotrope shaded purple, rich crimson sepals.

Lady Aberom—Double, white, flushed and striped rose reflexed sepals.

Lieutenant Muritz—Deep violet blue centre, rich rosy-red sepals ; double.

Lima—Immense double corolla, centre dark purple bordered violet, tube and sepals crimson.

Madam J. Chretien—Double, white, scarlet sepals.

Mary—Single, tubular flowers in large trusses, bright crimson.

Mrs. G. Rundle—Orange vermillion centre, tube and sepals pale waxy rose ; single.

Muriel—Centre violet-purple veined carmine, flushed rose, rosy-carmine sepals ; single.

Paul Cambon—Intense blue centre, very full, cerise sepals, good form ; double.

Phenomenal—Centre azure violet flaked red, carmine sepals, large flowers ; double.

Pink Pearl—Centre rose pink, incurved sepals, waxy rose, attractive ; semi-double.

Procumbens (Kirkii)—The Trailing Fuchsia. Fine for rockeries, window boxes or hanging-baskets, covered in winter with scarlet berries.

Pumila Tom Thumb—A very dwarf variety of 12 to 15 inches, covered with pendant flowers. Very effective on the rockery.

Rosebud—Double ; white with faint red marking, bright crimson sepals.

Rose of Denmark—Corolla light pink, margined with rose ; distinct ; single.

Royal Bouquet—Double ; deep violet, scarlet sepals.

Shower of Stars—White, medium size, sepals bright red, very profuse bloomer ; semi-double.

Souv. de H. Henkel—Long, single, tubular flowers, rich pink.

Speciosa—Tube and sepals flesh colour, rosy carmine corolla.

Splendens—A hybrid variety producing rich crimson flowers with the ends of the sepals light green, having more the appearance of a *Corræa* than a fuchsia. It blooms during the winter.

Sunray—Beautiful variegated foliage, specially vivid in full sun, the leaves are coloured pink, canary yellow, and green ; small carmine flower ; single.

Swanley Yellow (Pride of the Hills)—Centre salmon apricot with tube and sepals salmon blush ; single.

Gardenia Florida—Sweetly perfumed single variety, much in demand for floral work, requires a warm, sheltered position ; 3 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Gigantea—Enormous double flowers, very fragrant, fine evergreen. 3/6 to 5/-.

Garrrya Elliptica—A hardy conspicuous evergreen shrub, producing in winter long pendulous pale-green catkins. 2/6.

Gaya Lyallii—One of New Zealand's most beautiful white flowering shrubs, fine foliage, flowers midsummer ; semi-deciduous ; 12 feet. 3/6.

Genista Ætnensis (Mt. Etna Broom)—A strong-growing variety with pendulous branches, clustered with bright yellow flowers ; 6 feet. 1/6.

Andreana—Flowers beautiful crimson and yellow, very effective. 1/6.

Andreanus Aureus—Large creamy flowers. 1/6, standards 7/6.

Andreanus Smithii—Most distinct and beautiful with crimson keel and gold standards, and coppery reverse ; very attractive. 1/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Genista—continued

- Burkwoodii**—Of upright habit with deep green foliage ; the flowers are brilliant venetian red, with a gleam of gold ; 5 feet. 1/6 ; standards, 7/6.
- C. E. Pearson**—Bright red buds, changing to pink as the flowers open. 1/6 ; standards, 7/6.
- Cornish Cream**—Creamy white, with yellow centre. 1/6.
- Diana**—A beautiful combination of golden yellow and ivory shades. 1/6.
- Donard's Seedling**—Beautiful variety, vigorous and upright, colour garnet and yellow. 1/6.
- Dorothy Walpole**—A vigorous and free-flowering variety of unusual merit. The flowers are of a rich crimson colour and velvety appearance ; 5 feet. 1/6.
- Fairy Queen**—1/6.
- Firefly**—Grenat yellow, towards edges yellow. 1/6.
- Lady Moore**—Pale pink with maroon centre. 1/6.
- Lord Lambourne**—Produces masses of scarlet crimson and pale cream flowers, making one of the most handsome bicolour varieties. 1/6 ; standards, 7/6.
- Marie Burkwood**—Flowers large, yellow, flushed with dull rose, winged petals rich crimson, lined with gold. 1/6.
- Monosperma Pendula**—Handsome weeping branches covered with tiny white flowers in spring ; 6 feet. 1/6.
- Præcox**—Creamy white, short growing. 1/6.
- Gentiana Acaulis** (The Gentian)—Hardy plant for the rock garden, flower trumpets of richest blue, almost stemless. 1/6.
- Geraldton Wax Plant** (*Chamaelaucium*)—Winter-flowering evergreen shrub, waxy myrtle-like flowers of a delicate pale blush pink, thrives best in dry uncultivated soil ; 6 feet. 2/6.
- Ginkgo Biloba** (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*)—The Maidenhair Tree. 2/- to 2/6.
- Gleditschia Triacanthos**—A free-growing tree with white flowers, followed by quantities of large beans useful for fodder, evergreen. 2/-.
- Goldfussia Anisophylla** (*Strobilanthes*)—Flowers lavender, funnel-shaped, deep metallic foliage ; protect from heavy frosts ; 3 feet. 1/6.
- Gordonia Anomala**—A very rare evergreen flowering shrub, produces large creamy white flowers in the spring. 2/6.
- Grevillea Alpina Dallachiana**—Flowers dull red shade ; 3 to 4 feet. 1/6.
- Asplenifolia**—Handsome dark foliage with silvery reverse ; the young tips in winter and spring are red, flowers crimson and produced in profusion ; very effective shrub. 1/6.
- Jenkinsii**—Crimson and white, free flowering ; 3 feet ; very distinct. 1/6.
- Oleoides**—Upright growth with stiff olive-like leaves, flowers crimson ; 4 feet. 1/6.
- Oleoides Dimorpha**—Flowers deep crimson, produced along the stems throughout autumn and winter ; probably one of the best ; 4 feet. 1/6.
- Robusta** (Silky Oak)—Handsome ornamental foliage, flowers orange in the early spring. 1/6.
- Rosmarinifolia**—Silvery-green foliage, somewhat like rosemary, flowers rosy pink ; 4 feet. 1/6.
- Thelemanniana** (Spider Net Bush)—Attractive deep red and yellow flowers, close, finely-cut leaves ; 4 feet. 1/6.
- Williamsii**—A seedling of *Grevillea Dallachiana*, taller habit than its parent. 1/6.
- Griselinia Littoralis**—A splendid hardy evergreen tree of olive-like appearance, with its pale green roundish leaves. 2/- to 2/6.
- Littoralis Variegata**—An extremely hardy variegated shrub ; good foliage ; excellent for hedge plants. 2/- to 3/6.
- Guava** (*Psidium Cattleianum*)—Evergreen shrub bearing purple fruit which makes an excellent jelly ; extra strong plants.
- Purple**—2/- to 2/6.
- Yellow**—Similar to the above in growth, with yellow fruit. 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued.

- Hakea Laurina** (Eucalyptoides)—A handsome small evergreen tree, producing scarlet flowers during winter. 1/6.
- Hardenbergia Lindleyana** (Native Sarsaparilla)—Quick-growing free-flowering evergreen climber, glossy dark green foliage, covered in spring with sprays of deep blue flowers. 1/6.
- Monophylla**—Victorian climbing lilac, evergreen purple. 1/6.
- Monophylla Alba**—A white-flowered form; hardy and floriferous. 1/6.
- Hawthorn**—See *Cratægus*.
- Heliotropium President Garfield**—Evergreen, flowers light mauve. Dwarf, soft-wooded shrub, very sweetly scented, sometimes called "Cherry Pie." 1/6.
- Hibiscus**—The Syriacus or deciduous variety, hardy plants that are suitable for all climates, and flower in midsummer when flowering shrubs are scarce.
- Cœlestis**—Single azure blue, very fine, and one of the finest flowering shrubs obtainable. 1/6.
- Comte de Flandres**—Compact habit, well-formed double flowers, distinct shade of amaranth. 2/- to 2/6.
- Rosa Sinensis**—Single, very fine scarlet crimson; the best variety. 1/6.
- Hoheria Osbornei**—A free-flowering form of the lacebark. White flowers with bluish-purple stamens, reverse of leaves also tinged bluish purple. 2/-.
- Populnea**—One of our most beautiful lacebarks, with white flowers and fine foliage; quick growing; 15 feet. 2/-.
- Populnea Variegata**—Novelty, beautiful variegated foliage; a great acquisition; plant in sun; 10 feet. 2/6.
- Holly, Angustifolia Marginata Aurea**—Leaves gold edged. 3/6.
- English** (*Ilex Aquifolia*)—1/6.
- English**—Yellow berry variety. 3/6.
- Ferox**—The "Hedgehog Holly." 3/6.
- Golden Milkmaid**—Centre of leaves golden. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Golden Variegated**—Edge of leaves golden. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Japonica**—Deep green smooth foliage, no spines, scarlet berries. 2/6.
- Myrtifolia Foliis Marginata**—Leaves margined pale yellow. 3/6.
- Rubicaulis Aurea**—3/6.
- Silver Milkmaid**—Centre of leaves white. 5/- to 7/6.
- Silver Variegated**—Edge of leaves white. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Variegated Hedgehog**—Has thorns on face of leaf as well as around the edge. 3/6.
- Watereri Variegata**—Very compact, leaves not so prickly, margined silver. 5/-.
- Horse Chestnut**—See *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

HYDRANGEAS

The colour in Hydrangeas is a problem and cannot be guaranteed; while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink or blue according to the soil in which they grow. To obtain the blue colour the soil must be in an acid condition and contain iron in sufficient quantity, which may be added in the form of sulphate of iron. The pink varieties require lime in the soil. Our soil naturally contains sufficient iron to produce wonderful blue colouring, and we can supply plants in tins or oak barrels in which the blue colours will remain. 2/- to 2/6. Extra large plants in tubs, 20/-.

Adelaide.

Ajasai.

Baby Bimbinette.

Benide Mareu.

Blue Prince.

Colonel Durham.

Dentelle.

Domotoi.

E. G. Hill.

Elmar.

F. H. Mathes.

Florence Bolt.

Freya.

General Vic. Vibrage.

Germaine Moulliere.

Gertrude Glahn.

Goliath.

H. B. May.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued.

HYDRANGEAS—continued

Heiderosal.	Matador.
Helge.	Mrs. Baardse.
Hortensis Agaku.	My Ideal.
King George.	Neidersachen.
Krimheld.	Paniculata Grandiflora.
La France.	Parsival.
La Lorraine.	Professor de Vries.
La Marne.	Queen Alexandra.
Lancelot.	Radiant.
Lavender.	Rhinegold.
Madam A. Riverain.	Rose Perfection.
Madam Chantaud.	Rubis.
Madam M. Hamard.	Satinette.
Madam P. de Vilmorin.	Souv. de Madam Raoult.
Madam Raoult.	Triumph.
Madam Truffant.	Variegated.
Marechal Foch.	W. D. Cartwright.
	Yvonne Cayeux.

Hymenanthera Crassifolia—Extremely hardy low-growing shrub, suitable for a windy bank; fine berries; 3 feet. 1/6.

Hypericum Chinense—A most beautiful Chinese species, flowers golden yellow, with numerous long stamens. 1/6.

Moserianum Tricolor—Beautifully variegated pink, white, and green foliage, dwarf evergreen; 1 foot. 1/6 to 2/-.

Patulum Henryi—A very hardy evergreen dwarf shrub producing attractive yellow flowers in the summer. 2/6 to 3/6.

Idesia Polycarpa (The Wonder Tree)—The most beautiful free-growing berry-bearing ornamental tree. In appearance it resembles the Tilia, but the leaves are larger and it is faster in growth. The foliage is splendid in summer, and flowers of greenish colour are followed by masses of bright red berries, which are not relished by the birds, and last for a long period, retaining their colour even when picked. A fine hardy tree for lawns, gardens, avenues, parks, and street planting; 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Indigofera Australis—Pink pea-shaped flowers. 2/-.

Jacaranda Mimosæfolia—A semi-deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive foliage, covered in summer with large bunches of light purple flowers, very showy. Requires protection from the frost while young. 2/- to 2/6.

Jasminum Grandiflorum—Hardy evergreen climber, lightly tinted white flowers; very fragrant. 1/6.

Primulinum—Hardy evergreen climber with large semi-double flowers in winter and early spring. 1/6.

Juniper Africana—A dwarf, dense, compact variety with glaucous foliage; very suitable for rockery planting; 3 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Bermudiana (The Bermuda Cedar)—A dense small tree of pyramidal habit, foliage bluish green, very ornamental; 30 feet. 7/6 to 10/6.

Chinensis Glauca—The most glaucous silvery variety. 2/6 to 7/6.

Communis (The "Common Juniper")—A shrub or small tree, hardy. 3/6 to 7/6.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—A slow-growing, very compact variety. 2/6 to 10/6.

Prostrata—A prostrate form of juniper suitable for planting on banks and rockeries. 2/6.

Sabina—A variety ultimately forming a large shrub, the width exceeding the height. 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Juniper—continued

- Sabina Tamariscifolia**—A useful prostrate variety for the rock garden or for ground cover. 2/6.
- Squamata Meyeri**—An extremely beautiful glaucous-blue shrub. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Virginiana**—A tall-growing tree, pyramidal when young, becoming round-topped with age. 10/6 to 15/-.
- Virginiana Cannartii**—A compact pyramidal form, freely producing its grape-like fruit. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Justicea Rosea**—Quick-growing plant producing beautiful heads of rose-pink flowers. 2/-.
- Kalmia Latifolia**—One of the most attractive of all evergreen flowering shrubs, producing dense masses of uncommon shell-like pink flowers, and glossy leaves. Requires similar soil to the rhododendron. 5/- to 10/6.
- Kerria Japonicus flore pleno**—Hardy deciduous shrub with bright double yellow flowers. 2/- to 2/6.
- Kniphofia** (Red Hot Poker)—Will grow in any sunny position; allow ample room for them to develop into clumps. 1/6.
- Koelreuteria Paniculata**—A hardy tree with beautiful foliage, colouring well before falling in the autumn, bears yellow flowers. 2/- to 3/6.
- Kolkwitzia Amabilis**—Very hardy Chinese shrub, graceful in habit and very beautiful weigela-like flowers, pink with a yellow throat; 5 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Laburnum** (Cytisus Laburnum)—A well-known yellow flowering tree, of free growth. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Adamii**—Flowers yellow, suffused with purple. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Semperflorens**—Autumn flowering. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Vossii**—The best of the laburnums, producing in spring pendulous racemes of rich soft yellow flowers measuring up to 18 inches long. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Vulgaris Foliis Aurea**—Has bright yellow foliage throughout the summer; yellow flowers similar to the common variety. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Lagerstrœmia Eavesii**—Clear mauve, very large flowers; 5 feet. 2/-.
- Indica**—Bright rose pink; 10 feet. 2/-.
- Rosea** (Crepe Myrtle)—An Indian shrub producing panicles of bright pink flowers; vigorous plants should be cut back after flowering; 8 feet. 2/-.
- Rubra**—Flowers soft red; 10 feet. 2/-.
- Lagunaria Patersoni** (Fugosia)—A quick-growing tree, producing pink flowers; suitable for coastal localities; 20 to 30 feet. 2/-.
- Lantana**—A very hardy dwarf shrub, producing quantities of bright coloured flowers almost throughout the year. 1/6.
- Chelsea Gem**—Crimson and orange.
- Diadem**—Delicate pink and cream.
- Drap d'Or**—Rich golden yellow.
- Goliath**—Orange and red.
- Magenta Queen**—Rich magenta and orange.
- Sellowiana**—Light purple, dwarf trailing variety.
- Lapageria Rosea**—One of the choicest climbers grown. Flowers large wax-like pink bells. Requires a cool moist position. Difficult to establish, but when once growing is very hardy. 5/- to 7/6.
- Larix Europea**—A deciduous conifer, requires damp situation. 2/- to 5/-.
- Lasiandra Edwardsii**—A new free-blooming variety, hybrid between *Macrantha* and *Grandiflora*. Colour rich royal purple. 2/-.
- Edwardsii Robusta**—A dwarf variety of great beauty, producing flowers as large as *Grandiflora*, and as freely as *Macrantha*. Hardier and more vigorous than *Grandiflora*, and flowering freely through the winter months. 2/-.
- Fontainesiana**—Semi-trailing species with purple flowers about 2 inches in diameter. 2/-.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Lasiandra—continued

- Gloria**—New variety, early, and large flowering. 2/-.
Grandiflora—A beautiful variety with large rich deep purple flowers. 2/-.
Macrantha—Large rich purple flowers. 2/-.
Lathyrus Pubescens (Perennial Pea)—Very hardy and free flowering, fine for cutting, flowers clear blue. 1/6.
Vernus Cyaneus—A dwarf tufted of bright glossy green, with heads of large blue pea-shaped flowers; 1 foot. 9d.
Laurel Laurocerasus (Common English Laurel)—Useful for large hedges in a cool, moist climate. 1/- to 2/-.
Laurus Lusitanica (The Portugal Laurel)—Handsome shrub with deep green foliage, white flowers. Can be trimmed to any form desired; 10 to 12 feet. 2/6.
Nobilis—Sweet Bay. A conspicuous tree with aromatic foliage; hardy anywhere, including coastal districts. 3/6 to 5/-.
Lavender Stoechas—The French lavender. 1/-.
Vera—The true English garden lavender, fairly dwarf, and very fragrant. 1/-.
Leonotis Leonurus—A very hardy dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers. 1/6.
Leptospermum Alba fl. pl.—A double white form of the native tea-tree, hardy. 1/6.
Keetleii—This is the best of the tea-trees, producing very large flowers of a pale pink colour. 2/6.
Nichollii—The Crimson Tea-tree, a beautiful bronzy foliage in spring covered with crimson flowers; 4 feet. 1/6.
Nichollii Magnifica—The flowers are much larger than Nichollii. 2/-.
Sandersii—A new hybrid bearing large single pink flowers, with deeper centre. 1/6.
Scoparium Roseum flore pleno—Double pink flowers; very attractive. 1/6.
Leucadendron Argenteum (Silver Tree)—Very handsome evergreen tree with soft, silvery foliage which is most effective all the year. 2/6.
Leycesteria Formosa—Strong-growing shrub, producing bunches of honeysuckle-like flowers in spring, purple and white, evergreen. 2/- to 2/6.
Libocedrus Bidwillii (N.Z. Cedar)—A slow-growing tree of handsome appearance. 3/6.
Decurrens (Known as Thuya Gigantea or the Incense Cedar)—A beautiful tree of perfect pyramidal outline, ideal as a single specimen on lawns. 2/6 to 7/6.
Doniana—A beautiful and rare form of the New Zealand Cypress; native to North Auckland; 20 feet. 3/6.
Ligustrum (The Privet).
Ionandrum—Very interesting new shrub of regular form and very dwarf and compact habit. Leaves small, nearly round, evergreen, shining very dense. A good plant for small tubs and rockeries. 1/6. Can also supply bushes trimmed to shape. 2/6 to 7/6.
Japonicum—Broad-leaved variety, very suitable for specimens or tub plants. 1/6.
Japonicum Tricolor—Golden variegated leaves edged with pink. 2/6.
Lodense—Dark green foliage of the Vulgare type, suitable for specimens or hedging. 1/6.
Ovalifolium Aureum Elegantissima—The beautiful Japanese golden variegated privet, suitable for specimens or hedges. 5/- per doz.; 30/- per 100. Specimen bushes from 2/6 to 3/6.
Pubescens—The small-leaf privet, mostly used for hedges. 1/6 to 3/6.
Sinense Argenteum Variegatum—A small-leaved variety with silver and pale green foliage; 5 to 6 feet. 1/6.
Vulgaris (Evergreen)—The well-known hedge plant. 15/- per 100.
Vulgaris Golden—The common golden, a very ornamental hedge plant. 30/- per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued.

LILACS (*Syringa*)

The lilacs are hardy, deciduous plants, and are noted for their attractive flowers of various colours produced in the spring. They like deep rich soils, and are specially suitable for mountainous districts. 2/- to 2/6.

Belle de Nancy—Satined pink.

Buffon—Rosy mauve, single.

Chas. Sargent—Blue mauve.

Chas. X—Blackish violaceous red.

Condorcet—Double, ash blue, semi-double.

Dame Blanche—Double white.

Dr. Masters—Lilaceous, double.

Edith Cavell—White.

Fertile du Poitou—Dark purple, single, large pip.

Georges Bellair—Light vinous red. Colour similar to Dr. Masters, single.

Jacques Callot—Violaceous red.

Jan van Tol—Pure white; single.

Katherine Havemeyer—Lilac, tinted mauve; double, very large flower.

Leon Gambetta—Lilac rose.

Lucie Baltet—Coppery old rose, single.

Madam Casimer Perier—Creamy white.

Madam Lemoine—Pure white, double, very fine.

Marceau—Dark violet, single, very good.

Marie Legray—Single white.

Michel Buchner—Double rose lilac, free flowering, large trusses.

Mirabeau—Deep mauve, early, single, large pip.

Miss Ellen Willmott—Snow white, double.

Negro—Dark purple.

Paul Deschanel—Double, mellow pink, large truss.

Paul Thirion—Distinct rosy red, late flowering; double.

Persica (Persian Lilac)—Pale blue.

President Carnot—Light lilac, double.

President Grevy—Double blue.

Reaumur—Dark carmine.

Rochambeau—Dark purplish violet.

Ruhn von Hortenstein—Single, dark red, turning to tender lilac.

Souv. de Louis Spath—Blackish red, single.

Volcan—Very dark red.

Waldeck-Rousseau—Light rose.

Wolfe—Single lilac.

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria Majalis*)—Well known, flowers deliciously fragrant, requires shaded position and good rich soil. Well-rooted clumps, 3/6. Roots, 2/6 per doz.

Liquidambar Formosana—The spring and autumn tints in this species are most charming; it is semi-evergreen, carrying some of the beautiful autumn foliage throughout the winter; 12 feet. 5/- to 7/6.

Styraciflua—A fine foliage tree, similar to a maple in foliage, and changing to a beautiful yellow and crimson colour in the autumn. 2/6 to 10/6.

Liriodendron Tulipifera—The Tulip Tree grows well in the cooler parts of Australia; a fine foliage and flowering tree. 2/6 to 3/6.

Lithospermum Prostratum—Forms a dense mass covered with bright blue flowers, an ideal plant for covering banks or rocky work; dislikes lime. 1/6.

Lonicera Aurea Reticulata—Hardy evergreen climber, rapid growth, creamy-white scented flowers, leaves veined with gold. 1/6.

Grandiflora Rosea—Flowers bright pink, bordered white, strong plants 2 feet high. 2/-.

Nitida—Most distinct evergreen shrubs of recent introduction; the foliage is small, round, and a dark glossy green; very compact growth; will trim well for single specimens. This plant will make an ideal dwarf hedge. 1/6 each; 5/- per doz.; 30/- per 100. Specimen bushes, 2/- to 3/6.

Luculia Gratissima—An evergreen shrub of great merit, producing bunches of soft pink, scented flowers in midwinter; requires a sheltered position. 2/- to 2/6.



Portion of a block
containing
Lombardy
Poplars

Fraxinus Excelsior
(English Ash)



*Paulownia
Imperialis*



Spreading
Spanish Chestnut





(Left) Poplar Monilifera
(Below) Cupressus Lawsoniana
Lutea



(Below) Tilia Europea
The Common Lime



BUXUS
trimmed
to various
shapes

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Mackaya Bella**—A hardy evergreen shrub with large trusses of lilac trumpet-shaped flowers; very hardy; 5 to 6 feet. 1/6.
- Magnolia Alexandrina**—Very large rose purple flowers, white inside, Soulangeana form. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Fuscata**—Port Wine Magnolia, an evergreen shrub, producing small, strongly perfumed flowers. 2/- to 2/6.
- Grandiflora**—Magnificent glossy broad-leaved evergreen shrub; produces immense fragrant bowl-like cream-coloured flowers. 2/6.
- Lennei**—Beautiful large purple flowers. 5/-.
- Obovata**—Flowers white, the outside being purple, veined with deeper colour, making a striking contrast. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Obovata Discolor**—Light purple flowers, richly variegated with white. 5/- to 7/6.
- Parviflora**—Pure white flowers with deep crimson centre. 5/- to 7/6.
- Parviflora Semi Plena**—Same as Parviflora with semi-double flowers. 7/6.
- Salicifolia**—A small tree or shrub, narrow leaves, and pure white clematis-like flowers; the wood and bark are lemon-scented. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Soulangeana**—The most popular variety, flowers white, shaded reddish purple on the outside. 5/- to 10/6.
- Soulangeana Nigra**—Dark red flowers. 5/- to 7/6.
- Stellata**—Dwarf variety, flowers pure white, numerous petals. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Watsonii**—Large flowers, inner petals ivory white tinged with rose on the outside, highly fragrant. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Maiden Hair**—The well-known fern. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Mandevillea Suaveolens**—A fine spreading deciduous climber, producing quantities of pure white perfumed flowers. Very fine for covering stumps. 2/-.
- Marguerite Frutescens Mrs. Saunders**—The finest double white Marguerite in cultivation. 1/6.
- Melaleuca Hypericifolia**—A fine bushy shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with pleasing foliage, and rich crimson flowers. 1/6.
- Squarrosa**—Victorian yellow Tea-tree Myrtle. Evergreen shrub, flowers pale yellow; 10 feet. 1/6.
- Melia Azedarach** (White Cedar)—A hardy deciduous tree with large ash-like foliage, produces lilac-coloured flowers in spring, followed by yellow berries. A fine shade tree that does well even in hot, dry districts. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Metrosideros Lucida** (N.Z. Southern Rata)—A compact tree with showy red flowers; useful for streets or avenues. 2/6.
- Tomentosa** (The New Zealand Christmas Bush)—Produces spikes of brilliant crimson flowers, does well near the coast. Evergreen. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Mountain Ash** (Sorbus Aucuparia)—A quick-growing tree in cool districts, bearing large clusters of red berries. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Mimosa Brac. Scrabelli**—1/6.
- Muehlenbeckia Complexa**—A quaint evergreen wiry twiner, with small bronzy-green foliage. 1/6.
- Myoporum Acuminatum** (Bubialo)—A hardy evergreen quick-growing shrub with semi-transparent leaves and purple berries. 1/6.
- Myrtus Bullata** (the N.Z. Native Myrtle)—Pretty reddish-brown foliage and creamy-white flowers. 2/6.
- Communis** (The European Myrtle)—A dwarf shrub, with attractive foliage and black berries, flowers white; grows best in the mountain districts. 2/-.
- Communis Variegata**—A variegated form of the common myrtle. 2/-.
- Obcordata**—A small variety of the Rama-rama with obcordate leaves and dark red berries; 10 feet. 2/6.
- Nandina Domestica** (The Japanese Sacred Bamboo)—A handsome decorative shrub with spikes of white flowers, followed by bright red berries. The young foliage turns a beautiful reddish brown. 2/- to 3/6.
- Foliis Atropurpurea**—A new variety of great merit with smaller but more numerous slender leaflets, which assume the richest colour of intense blood crimson all winter. 5/-.
- Nierembergia Azurea**—Hardy dwarf free-flowering shrub, flowers rich blue cup-shaped, requires open sunny position. 2/-.
- Nerium**—See Oleander.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Nothofagus Cunninghamii** (The Native Beech)—An evergreen tree of great beauty, with small myrtle-like foliage, requires a cool and moist situation ; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6.
- Fusca**—New Zealand Red Beech, the foliage turning a beautiful colour in the autumn, very useful for cutting, evergreen ; 20 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Oak** (*Quercus*).
- Alba**—A good grower ; the wood of this is whiter than the English Oak. 2/6.
- Bicolor**—Large-leaf variety, turning scarlet in the autumn. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Castaneæfolia**—The Chestnut-leaved Oak. 2/-.
- Coccinea**—The best of the Scarlet Oaks, the leaves being larger than *Palustris*, which turn to crimson in the autumn. 3/6 to 7/6.
- Coccinea Splendens**—The true Scarlet Oak, producing very fine autumn foliage. Grafted plants, 7/6 to 10/6.
- Concordia** (Golden Oak)—7/6.
- Dentata Aurea**—The Japanese Golden Oak, with very large leaves, which change to bronze in autumn. 5/- to 10/6.
- English**—A well-known variety. 2/- to 2/6.
- Furphyæii**—2/6.
- Imbricaria** (Shingle Oak)—2/- to 5/-.
- Lusitanica**—The evergreen variety. 5/- to 7/6.
- Macrocarpa**—Leaves very large, making beautiful autumn foliage. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Macrocarpa Olivæformis**—Round headed. Vigorous growth. Handsome green and grey leaves. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Palustris**—Known as the Scarlet Oak ; very fine in the autumn. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Rubra**—A beautiful large-growing tree, the foliage turning scarlet in the autumn. 3/6 to 7/6.
- Turkey** (*Cerris*)—A good grower with pretty foliage. 2/6.
- Olea Fragrans**—Evergreen, small orange flowers, highly perfumed. 2/6.
- Oleander** (*Nerium*)—Very hardy evergreen shrub, thriving well in any soil or situation ; 6 to 8 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Alba Grandiflora**—Flowers large white.
- Delphine**—Rich crimson.
- Luteum Plenum**—Semi-double, creamy yellow.
- Mrs. F. Roeding**—Semi-double, salmon.
- Punctatum**—Single pink.
- Souv. de Cazalis Allut**—Rich dark crimson, single.
- Splendens**—Very large, double pink.
- Splendens Variegated**—A variegated form of the above.
- Othonna Athanasia**—Evergreen shrub, slender foliage, producing masses of bright yellow flowers during winter. 1/6.
- Pæonia Moutan** (The Tree Pæony)—Deciduous plants of 2 to 4 feet with attractive foliage, and producing in the early spring enormous flowers of gorgeous colours. 7/6.
- Panax Arboreum** (The Australian Native Ash)—2/6.
- Parrottia Persica**—A rare shrub or small tree producing magnificent autumn foliage of yellow, red, and pink effects ; slow growing in their first few years. 7/6.
- Paulownia Imperialis**—A quick-growing tree, with large leaves and sweetly-scented blue flowers. 2/-.

PEACHES (Double-Flowering)

2/- to 2/6 each

- Clara Meyer**—Large, very double, pale pink.
- Crimson**—Flowers very bright crimson.
- Harbinger**—This variety is outstanding on account of its early flowering, being about a month before other flowering varieties ; flowers rich carmine crimson, opening in dense masses.
- Pink**—Bright pink colour.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

PEACHES (Double-Flowering)—*continued*

Red-Leaved—This peach is remarkable for the colour of its foliage—in spring this being a bright purple; as the season advances it changes to a deep bronze. The blossom is handsome, and the fruit, which is produced abundantly, is of fine flavour, clingstone and striped, making it of unique appearance.

Versicolor—White, striped with pink, also pink and white blooms on the same branches.

White—Flowers pure white.

White and Pink—This variety has flowers both pure white and pure pink on same branches.

Pepper Tree (*Schinus Molle*)—1/- each; 12/- per doz.

Pernettya Bell's Seedlings—This is perhaps the very best free fruiting form, with extra large deep-red fruits. Seedlings, 2/6.

Speciosa—Small evergreen shrub with myrtle-like foliage, covered with numerous white flowers in the spring, followed by coral-pink berries. 2/- to 2/6.

Philadelphus (*Mock Orange*)—Deciduous bushy shrubs, covered in spring with fragrant white flowers. They are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation. We can supply strong plants from 2 to 4 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Argentine—Very large, double, pure white, strongly perfumed.

Atlas—Large single white, new.

Banniere—Semi-double, snow white, strongly perfumed.

Belle Etoile—Large, milk-white, centre pink.

Bicolor—Large flowers, pure white, maculated pink in the centre.

Coronarius—Common Mock Orange, small yellowish white, very heavily scented.

Delavayi—An old variety with small white flowers highly scented.

Enchantment—Thick clusters of double white fragrant flowers, of most striking appearance.

Fleur de Neige—Small white flowers.

Grandiflorus—Large single, very floriferous.

Velleda—Pure white round flowers, fragrant.

Virginal—Largest double white, sweet scented.

Voie Lactee—A fine variety with enormous single pure white scented flowers.

Phormium Tenax (*New Zealand Flax*)—Greatly used for fibre in rope-making. Fans, 1/6.

Phlomis Fruticosa—An evergreen shrub, leaves green above, white beneath; flowers yellow and showy. Useful for seaside planting. 1/6.

Photinia Glabra—Evergreen, with its new growth coming out bright red in spring, good hedge plant. 2/-.

Glabra Rubens—Similar to *Glabra*, with deeper colour lasting much longer. 2/6 to 3/6.

Phygelius Capensis—A dwarf evergreen soft-wooded plant with scarlet flowers; 4 feet. 1/6.

Pinus Canariensis (*Canary Islands Pine*)—Very ornamental, with blue-green foliage, a fast grower; does well in this climate; 40 to 50 feet. 1/- to 1/6.

Insignis (*Radiata*)—The well-known pine, used extensively for break-winds, shelter belts, timber, etc. 50 to 60 feet; Strong plants in pots. 9d. From seed bed, 1 year, 15/- per 100; 2 year, 20/- per 100.

Pinea (*Stone Pine*)—A hardy pine suitable for the coast and exposed positions. Makes a handsome tree, with rounded or umbrella-shaped head; 30 to 40 feet. 1/-.

Ponderosa (*The Western Yellow Pine*)—1/- to 2/-.

Sylvestris (*Scotch Fir*)—9d.

Pittosporum Crassifolium—Foliage greyish green, flowers brown purple; a very hardy variety for dry situations; 10 feet. 1/6.

Crassifolium Variegatum—Beautiful variegated shrub, foliage pale green and white, highly recommended. 2/6.

Eugenioides Variegata—Foliage pale green, bordered with silvery white. 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Pittosporum—continued

Nigrescens—The small-leaved variety with black flowers and stems, very hardy. 1/6.

Nigrescens Variegated—A silver variegated form of the small-leaved black-stemmed *Pittosporum*. Makes a handsome specimen; 8 feet. 2/6.

Rhombifolium (Rhombus-leaved Queensland Laurel)—Orange-yellow berries. 1/6.

Undulatum—Foliage large dark green, flowers creamy white, sweetly perfumed. 1/6; 12/- per doz.

Planes, Occidentalis—The North American Button Wood. Leaves more deeply cut than *Orientalis*; 40 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Oriental (*Platanus Orientalis*)—A well-known tree for street planting; does well almost anywhere. 2/- to 3/6.

Podalyria Grandiflora—Hardy evergreen shrub with silvery foliage; flowers pea-shaped, of a lovely shade of pink. 2/-.

Sericea—African Satin Bush. Silvery foliage and pale pink flowers, evergreen; 4 feet. 2/-.

Pomegranate—See *Punica Granatum*.

Populus Alba—The well-known Silver Poplar. 1/6 to 5/-; budded plants, 2/6 to 7/6.

Alba Richardii—A small-growing variety, suitable for restricted areas. Foliage bright golden yellow above and silvery white beneath. A fine colour contrast. 2/6.

Angulata Cordata Robusta—Introduced by us from France, where it is claimed to be the most vigorous of all Poplars, with large foliage; forms a tall tree with splendid head, and has been known to grow to 75 feet. 5/- to 7/6.

Bolleana—An improved Silver Poplar. 2/- to 7/6.

Deltoides—A most vigorous grower, leaves very large, with the main veins distinctly shaded red. 2/- to 5/-.

Deltoides Carolinensis—The Carolina Cottonwood. Small leaves, vigorous grower. 2/6 to 3/6.

Dilatata (Lombardy)—Upright Poplar, well known. 1/6 to 10/6.

Golden (*Monilifera Aurea*)—A brilliant tree, producing golden colour from spring to autumn. Yearling trees 6 feet high available. 2/6 to 10/6.

Macrophylla (Ontario Poplar)—A strong-growing variety with large leaves, the best for street planting. 2/- to 3/6.

Monilifera—A free-growing variety and shapely tree. 2/- to 5/-.

Tremula—The true Aspen, Trembling or Whispering Poplar, so called on account of the leaves always being on the move. 2/6 to 7/6.

Tremuloides—The American Aspen. Leaves larger than the *Tremula*. 2/6.

Virginiana Regeneri—A free-growing variety of the Virginian Poplar; makes a very fine shapely tree. 2/6 to 5/-.

Yunnanensis—A pretty, very fast-growing Chinese species with large leaves, whitish-glaucous beneath, and slightly coloured; 30 feet. 2/6 to 10/6.

Privet—See *Ligustrum*.

Prostanthera Lasianthos (Australian Lilac)—Flowers pinkish white, with purple spots; strong upright grower; 8 feet. 2/-.

Ovalifolia—One of the best, covered in spring with rich purple flowers. 2/-.

Rotundifolia—Violet, very free flowering. 2/-.

Sieberi—Hardy evergreen shrub, completely covered in the early spring with light lilac flowers. 2/-.

Violacea—Violet-flowered mint bush, evergreen shrub; 12 feet. 2/-.

Protea Cynaroides—Huge bright rosy-pink flowers with whitish hairs; evergreen. 10/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

PRUNUS

Japanese Ornamental Plums, Etc.

2/- to 2/6 each

- Amygdalus Pollardii**—A very pretty and early pink-flowered almond.
- Blireiana flore pleno**—A variety of *P. Pissardi*, with purple foliage and double bright rose flowers.
- Moseri flore pleno**—Another variety of *P. Pissardi*, with the same purple foliage; flowers rose, double, larger than those of the type; very effective.
- Mume Crimson**—
- Mume Pink**—
- Mume Rose Pink**—
- Mume White**—
- Pissardi**—Leaves purple, almost black.
- Pissardi Nigra**—Similar to *Pissardi*, but the foliage is much darker, flowers pale blush, very attractive.
- Sinensis Alba Flore Pleno**—The double white flowering plum, of dwarf, bushy habit.
- Sinensis Rosea Flore Pleno**—The double pink variety.
- Spinosa Purpurea**—The Purple-leaf Black Thorn, small rich purple foliage which turns beautiful colours in the autumn. Highly recommended for decorative purposes.
- Triloba Flore Pleno**—Buds scarlet, flowers delicate rose; an abundant bloomer.
- Vesuvius**—This is by far the finest foliated plum; the leaves are very large, of a beautiful metallic crimson colour throughout. There is nothing in hardy deciduous trees to compare with *Vesuvius* for beauty, and it must become very popular for ornamental purposes.

Pseudopanax Crassifolium (Lancewood)—The juvenile form has long, narrow, stiff pendulous sword-like leaves; in the adult stage forming a round-headed tree, evergreen; 20 feet. 7/6 to 10/6.

Psoralea Pinnata—A dense quick-growing evergreen shrub with pinnate foliage and masses of blue pea-shaped flowers in spring; 6 feet. 1/6.

Punica Granatum (The Pomegranate)—Hardy deciduous shrub with large attractive single scarlet flowers, which produce large edible fruit. 2/-.

Nana—A very fine dwarf form of the Pomegranate, producing masses of small crimson flowers and fruit; recommended for small hedge or rock garden; 2 feet. 2/-.

PYRUS MALUS

Flowering Crab Apples

2/6 each; 24/- per doz.

- Aldenhamensis**—A variety with rich bronzy foliage, flowers semi-double, wine crimson, followed by large purplish fruits, 2/6; 4 ft. to 6 ft. standards, 5/- to 7/6.
- Angustifolia Fl. Pl.**—Flowers very large, double, pale pink, perfumed, one of the prettiest.
- Echtermeyer**—Red to carmine flowers; good weeping variety. Standards from 15/-.
- Edulus**—Very good fruiting variety, prettily striped with red; good cluster of fruit.
- Eleyii**—A beautiful tree for foliage and flower, the foliage being of a bright reddish purple, and the flowers rich vinous red, borne in clusters, followed by small coloured fruit, which makes the tree very ornamental, 2/6. Standards, 5/- to 7/6.
- Eliza Rathke**—Weeping apple grafted on high standards; besides being decorative, the fruit is of medium size and can be used for culinary purposes. From 7/6.
- Floribunda** (Large Fruited)—Differs from the pretty *Malus Floribunda* in the size and colour of the fruit. The tree in autumn is as yellow as a laburnum. The flowers are as profuse as on the original tree, and are the same bright colour and very fragrant.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

PYRUS MALUS—continued

Floribunda Atrosanguineum—Flower buds scarlet, opening brilliant carmine red. This variety makes a very fine standard, having a tendency to weep.

Floribunda Lemoinei—Fine foliage, bronzy, large crimson-scarlet flowers.

Floribunda Purpurea—The flowers are large single crimson or bright cherry red, buds blood red, 2/6; 8 ft. standards, 7/6.

Gorgeous—Dwarf-growing tree, producing masses of small crimson fruit; much admired.

Kaido—Pretty pale pink flower, very free fruiting.

Kansuensis—The flowers and leaves resemble the American Thorn, foliage turning orange and yellow in autumn.

Latrobe—Pink flowers, upright grower, rather large fruit with a pink tinge.

Marengo—

Oblong—Light yellow, striped with crimson and carmine.

Parkmannii (Halliana)—Flowers rosy, semi-double, buds are a rich carmine colour; in spring the bronzy foliage makes it very attractive, 3/6; 6 ft. standards, 10/6.

Sargentii—A dwarf-growing variety of distinct habit with abundant white flowers followed by small attractive bright red fruits.

Spectabilis—A very pretty flowering tree, with light-pink semi-double flowers.

Spectabilis Fl. Pl. Alba—Flowers semi-double white.

Theifera—Free growing, flowers usually pure white, sometimes pinkish with a delightful faint fragrance. 3/6.

Veitch's Scarlet—One of the prettiest ornamental fruiting varieties.

Raphiolepis Delacourii—Similar in growth to *R. Indica* but with white flowers suffused with pink; fragrant; 4 feet. 2/-.

Japonica (Indian Hawthorn)—A dense slow-growing evergreen shrub, with ovate leathery deep-green foliage, producing clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring, followed by black berries; hardy; 5 feet. 2/-.

Reinwardtia Trignyana—Bears bright yellow flowers in the winter, position warm, sheltered from frosts. 2/6.

Retinospora—These are dwarf conifers of varying size and habit, very ornamental and can be highly recommended for specimens, tubs, walls, etc., but require a cool position with a fair amount of moisture.

Ericoides—Heath-like *Retinospora*, of compact, rounded shape, green in summer, but turns brown red in winter; 8 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Filifera—Green weeping thread-like foliage; 8 feet. 5/-.

Leptoclada—One of the best of this group. A beautiful slender-branched variety of upright growth and blue-green colour, particularly suitable for tubs. 2/- to 7/6.

Obtusa Crippsii—A lovely golden conifer of graceful type, colour very striking, slow growing; 6 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.

Obtusa Gracilis—A graceful form with pendant terminal branchlets. 3/6 to 5/-.

Obtusa Gracilis Aurea—Similar to *Gracilis*, but with golden foliage. 7/6.

Obtusa Nana—A slow-growing, dwarf, and compact dark green shrub, a fine lawn specimen; 6 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.

Obtusa Nana Alba—An attractive variety of dwarf, compact habit, foliage green with white spots; suitable for planting in tubs, walls, or rockeries; 3 feet. 5/-.

Obtusa Nana Aurea—A most beautiful golden form of the above, dwarf in habit, should not be planted where the heat will affect it, as the foliage burns; 2 feet. 3/6 to 12/6.

Obtusa Nana Gracilis—Very dwarf and useful for the rockery. 3/6 to 5/-.

Obtusa Tetragona Aurea—Pale golden leaves moss-like in appearance, shrubby form. 5/- to 7/6.

Plumosa Aurea—Lovely golden foliage, very effective; 6 feet. 2/6 to 5/-.

Sewellii—A dwarf compact variety with glaucous and feathery foliage. 7/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Retinospora—continued

Sieboldii—Japanese species, light green, compact and vigorous, very graceful. 2/6.

Squarrosa—A strong and hardy variety with blue-green downy foliage, very compact; 10 feet. This variety can be clipped to any shape. 2/6 to 10/6.

Squarrosa Sulphurea—A variety with compact habit and pale sulphur yellow foliage; 5 feet. 5/-.

Rhamnus Alaternus Variegatus—A variegated form of the variegated buckthorn, very effective, evergreen; 15 feet. 2/-.

RHODODENDRONS—Price 7/6 each, where not otherwise stated

The Rhododendron is one of the most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs. In the spring they become covered with showy trusses of brilliant and various coloured flowers. The plants do not like lime, and should be planted in a half-shaded position; they do exceptionally well in the hills.

Alarm—White, carmine edge. 10/6

Alice—Deep pink .. 7/6 and 10/6

America—Lively red.

Arboreum—The tree Rhododendron; red.

Ascot Brilliant—Deep crimson. 10/6

Bagshot Ruby—Blood crimson. 10/6

B. de Bruin—Dark red.

Betty Wormald—Pale pink centre, pale purple blotch. 7/6 and 10/6

Britannia—Bright crimson. 7/6 and 10/6

Broughtoni—Rosy crimson. 5/- to 10/6

Broughtoni Standards .. 10/6

Caractacus—Purplish crimson. Standards .. £2/2/-

Catawbiense Elegans—Lilac purple.

C. B. Van Nes—Dark scarlet. 10/6

Charlie Waterer—Red, light centre.

Chas. Bagley—Cherry red.

Chas. Dickens—Dark red.

Chev. Felix de Sauvage—Red, dark spots .. 5/- and 7/6

Corry Koster—Light pink, spotted crimson .. 10/6

Countess of Athlone—Mauve. 7/6 and 10/6

Cynthia—Rosy crimson. 5/- and 7/6

Cynthia Standards .. £2/2/-

Doncaster—Scarlet crimson.

Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys—Aniline red.

Dr. S. Endtz—Rosy crimson.

Duchess of Portland—White.

Fastuosum flore pleno—Lilac.

F. D. Godman—Crimson red.

G. A. Sims—Deep scarlet crimson .. 10/6

Giganteum—Pale rosy crimson.

Goldsworth Crimson—Crimson.

Goldsworth Pink—Pink.

Gomer Waterer—White, slightly blushed.

Harrisii—Scarlet. 10/6 and 12/6

Hugh Koster—Bright crimson. 7/6 and 10/6

Hugo de Vries—Deep pink. 7/6 and 10/6

Ignatius Sargent—Soft rose.

J. G. Millais—Deep blood red.

J. H. Van Nes—Soft red .. 10/6

John Walter—Crimson.

John Waterer—Carmine.

Kate Waterer—Rosy crimson, yellow centre.

Lady A. de Trafford—Blush, chocolate blotch.

Lady de Rothschild—Blush spotted.

Lady Dorothy Neville—Clear pink.

Loder's White—Pale pink, fading to white .. 10/6

Lord Roberts—Dark red, black spots.

Louis Pasteur—Pink.

Madam de Bruin—Cerise red.

Marion (French)—Pink.

Marquis of Lansdowne—Pale rose, black spot.

Message of Peace—White, tinged mauve .. 10/6 and 15/-

Michael Waterer—Bright crimson.

Mrs. C. B. Van Nes—Dark pink. 7/6 and 10/6

Mrs. Chas. Pearson—Blush mauve, spotted burnt sienna.

Mrs. E. C. Stirling—Blush pink. 7/6 and 10/6

Mrs. F. Hankey—Salmon pink.

Mrs. John Millais—White, yellow eye.

Mrs. P. den Ouden—Crimson.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

RHODODENDRONS—continued

Mrs. Robt. Wallace—Pink, fading to white, crimson blotch.
 Mrs. R. S. Holford—Deep crimson.
 Parson's *Grandiflora Standards*.
 £2/2/-
 Peter Koster—Crimson, pink edge.
 7/6 and 10/6
 Pink Beauty—Pink .. 7/6 and 10/6
 Pink Pearl—Flesh pink. 7/6 and 10/6
 Pink Pearl Standards. .. £2/2/-
 Pink Perfection—Pink.
 Pluto—Good mauve.
 Ponticum—Purplish lilac .. 3/6
 Ponticum *Variegatum* — Deep mauve, margined white.
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Rosy pink.
 Princess Mary of Cambridge—Mauve, paler centre.
 Purple *Splendour*—Deep purple, black spot 10/6
 Robert Croux—Red.
 Robt. W. Wallace—Rosy pink.
 Rosamund Millais—Cerise, blotched burnt umber .. 7/6 and 10/6

Rosetta—Pink 5/-
 Roseum *Elegans*—Rose .. 5/-
 Sidney Herbert—Lavender.
 Sir A. Guinness—Rose.
 Sir Robert Peel—Crimson.
 Souv. de Dr. S. Endtz—Deep rosy crimson.
 Stella—Pale rose, spotted.
 Strategist—Fine clear pink.
 Sweet Simplicity—White, edged clear pink 10/6
 The Warrior—Rosy crimson.
 Unknown Warrior—Bright red.
 7/6 and 10/6
 Van der Hoop—Tyrian rose; standards £2/2/-
 Van Weerden Poelman—Crimson.
 Vervaeana fl. pl.—Double violet. 5/-
 White Pearl—Buds pink, changing to pure white .. 7/6 and 10/6
 Wm. Austin—Dark crimson.
 Wm. Downing—Deep amaranth, black blotch 5/-

RHODODENDRON, HIMALAYAN—Price, 3/6 to 5/- each
In Pots, 2/6

This section contains many that are indispensable because of the compact, semi-dwarf habit of growth; their flowers are large trumpet shape, and sweetly scented.

Cheilianthum—Flowers light mauve, centre spotted deep rose.
 Ciliatum—White, tinged with rose.
 Countess of Haddington—Blush white.
 Countess of Sefton—White, tinted pink.
 Exoniensis—Creamy white.
 Formosum—White, tinged yellow and rose, with red stripes.
 Formosum *Grandiflorum* — Improved form.

Fragrantissima—White.
 Gibsonii—White.
 Jenkinsii Maddenii—White, flushed rose; long trumpet flowers; scented.
 Multiflorum—White.
 Præcox Elegans—Light violet.
 Princess Alice—White.
 Roseum—Rosy pink, fading to white.
 Virgatum—Blush rose.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides—A spreading deciduous shrub with large foliage, flowers white, followed by berries which turn black in autumn, and remain after the foliage has fallen; 4 feet. 2/-.

Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Bush)—A plant with distinctive foliage which colours in autumn. The flowers are pale flesh colour in loose feathery panicles; 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Cotinus Foliis Purpureis—A recent introduction notable for the rich purple foliage persisting through spring and summer, turning clear deep wine colour in autumn; 6 to 8 feet. 5/- to 7/6.

Glabra—Foliage bluish green, becoming bright red in autumn; 8 feet. 2/6.
 Succedanea—The best of all the rhus family, the leaves turning a beautiful crimson in the autumn. 2/- to 3/6.

Vernicifera—Large foliage, autumn tinted. 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

Ribes Sanguineum (Crimson Flowering Currant)—2/- to 2/6.

Sanguineum Atrosanguineum—A quick-growing shrub, similar to the common variety, but the flower is of a deeper red. 2/- to 2/6.

Robinia Bessoniana—A noble-looking tree of fine regular growth, very ornamental, and one of the best trees for planting avenues. 2/-.

Decaisneana—A variety remarkable for its vigour and the abundance of fine rose-coloured flowers it produces. 2/-.

Kelseyi—A large-growing shrub with attractive foliage, produces an abundance of very fine rose-coloured flowers; makes a handsome plant, one of the best of the Robinias. 2/6.

Monophylla—Strong grower, flowers white, shaded with delicate pink. 2/-.

Pseudo-acacia—A hardy prickly deciduous tree which ultimately grows into useful timber. It suckers in light soils when the roots are cut. 2/-.

Rosea—A very pretty dwarf-growing variety, with large rose-coloured blooms. 2/6.

Rondeletia Amœna—A beautiful species with large branches of pale pink flowers produced in summer and autumn; evergreen; 4 feet. 2/-.

Anomala—A dwarf evergreen shrub, flowers coral red summer and autumn, requires a warm situation. 2/-.

Rosmarinus Officinalis (Rosemary)—Small-growing shrub with grey sweet-scented foliage. Lavender flowers in winter. Useful for a hedge. 1/- to 1/6.

Royena Lucida (Cape Snowdrop)—A dwarf shrub with shiny dark green foliage, young growth tinted red; flowers white; 5 feet. 2/-.

Salix Babylonica (The Common Weeping Willow)—2/- to 2/6.

Coerulea (Cricket Bat Willow)—A hardy upright-growing tree, attaining a height of 80 feet in England; extremely rapid grower. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other. 2/- to 2/6.

Laurina—Laurel-like; 8 feet. 2/6.

Purpurea (Purple Willow)—8 feet. 2/- to 2/6.

Rubra (Pussy Willow)—An upright grower, producing large silky buds in early spring, useful for cutting, strong plants. 2/-.

Sacramento—A good clean strong-growing willow. 2/- to 3/6.

Vittellina Aurea (The Golden Willow)—A tree of rich golden-yellow branches and pale green foliage. 2/- to 2/6.

Schinus Molle—The well-known Pepper Tree. 1/- each; 12/- per doz.

Terebinthifolius—Broad-leaved Pepper Tree, grows to 20 feet. 1/-.

Sciadopitys Verticillata (The Japanese Umbrella Pine)—A striking shrub or small tree of pyramidal form, hardy and slow growing. 5/- to 7/6.

Verticillata Variegata—Variegated form of the above. 7/6.

Sequoia Gigantea (The Californian Big Tree)—The trunk of this tree is clothed to the ground with short, slender, upcurving branches, making it very ornamental. 2/6 to 3/6.

Sesbania Tripettii (The Brazilian Glory Pea)—Handsome foliage and racemes of flame-coloured pea-shaped flowers. 2/6.

Solanum Capsicastrum—An ornamental plant bearing in winter striking red berries in profusion. 1/6 to 2/-.

Sophora Tetraptera—A free-growing evergreen tree with small delicate green foliage; flowers yellow, pea-shaped, which cluster closely to the branches. 2/-.

Sorbus Aucuparia—See Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree. 2/6 to 5/-.

Cuspidata (Vestitia)—Broad-leaved variety, large berries. 2/6 to 5/-.

Discolor—A fine dwarf-growing form of Mountain Ash, noted for its brilliant autumn foliage; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.

Fifeana (Fructu Lutea)—Similar in every respect to the common Rowan Tree, but berries are yellow. 3/6.

Foliolosa—Leaves long, scented white flowers, fruits red. 2/6 to 3/6.

Sambucifolia—Much brighter autumn colouring, but does not berry so freely. 2/6 to 5/-.

Spartium Junceum (Spanish Broom)—Golden-yellow pea-shaped flowers; first-class hedge plant. 1/6 to 3/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Spiraea Anthony Waterer**—Dwarf variety, bearing brilliant carmine flowers; 2 feet. 1/6 to 2/6.
- Billardi**—A tall-growing hardy shrub, bearing attractive carmine-pink flowers in summer; useful for cutting; 5 feet. 2/- to 2/6.
- Callosa Alba**—Dwarf hardy shrub with white flowers in summer. 2/- to 2/6.
- Callosa Rosea**—Similar to above, but flowers are pink. 2/- to 2/6.
- Gracilis (Thunbergii)**—Dwarf variety with grass-like foliage turning rich colours in the autumn; blooms very early in the spring, with a mass of snow-white flowers. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Margueritæ**—A useful species of medium size, rosy-crimson flowers, foliage producing bright brilliant crimson colour in the autumn. 2/6.
- Reevesiana flore pleno**—Large bunches of pure white double flowers. 2/- to 2/6.
- Van Houttei**—Another hardy white-flowering variety. 2/- to 2/6.
- Stenocarpus Sinuatus (Fire Tree)**—Beautiful palmate foliage, flowers bright scarlet. 2/-.
- Stephanandra Tanakæ**—Smooth wiry branches forming a dense rounded bush, loose terminal white flowers, brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in autumn. 2/6.
- Sterculia Acerifolia (Illawarra Flame Tree)**—Produces large bunches of scarlet bell-shaped flowers; very conspicuous; splendid avenue tree. 2/-.
- Diversifolia (Kurrajong)**—A handsome evergreen tree, flowers creamy white, very suitable in hot, dry districts for avenue or street trees, good shade tree. 2/-.
- Stewartia Monadelphæ**—Numerous camellia-like white flowers. This deciduous tree is worth growing for the shiny terra-cotta coloured trunk. 3/6.
- Pseudo-camellia**—Flowers white, single camellia-like, produced in summer, foliage turning brilliant orange and yellow before falling. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Serrata**—Intermediate species of the above two, brilliantly coloured autumnal foliage. 3/6.
- Stranvæsia Davidiana**—Very ornamental Chinese shrub or small tree, producing clusters of scarlet berries. 3/6.
- Styrax Japonica**—A small deciduous tree with graceful pendulous snowdrop-like white flowers in great profusion; 15 feet. 5/-.
- Obassia**—An attractive small tree with large almost round leaves, and fragrant white flowers; 15 feet. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Shiraiwana**—Hardy deciduous white-flowered shrub, needs a dry, protected situation. 3/6.
- Symphoricarpos Fructu Albo (Racemosus)**—A very hardy dwarf deciduous shrub, flowers pink, followed by large snow-white berries. 2/- to 2/6.
- Vulgaris Variegata**—A good variegated shrub to fill a corner, being very hardy and useful for cutting to use with cut flowers; 3 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Syncarpia Laurifolia (Turpentine Tree)**—1/-.
- Tamarix Africana**—A very hardy deciduous tree suitable for poor soils or sea coasts, strong grower, flowers pink. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Tetrandra Purpurea**—A variety with dark reddish-purple shoots and deep red flowers; 10 feet. 1/6.
- Taxodium Distichum (Weeping Swamp Cypress)**—Deciduous. A large-growing and beautiful tree, suitable for lakeside or moist positions. A good timber tree; 50 to 60 feet. 2/-.
- Taxus (The Yew)**—These are ornamental slow-growing conifers with beautiful dark-green foliage; they produce berries which make them very attractive. They require cool, moist soil for best results.
- Baccata (English Yew)**—2/6 to 7/6.
- Baccata Hibernica (Fastigiata) (Irish Yew)**—Grows very erect, dark green foliage, berries soft transparent pink, very fine. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Baccata Hibernica Aurea**—The golden form of the Irish Yew. 7/6 to 15/-.
- Baccata Semperaurea**—Foliage of a beautiful rich golden colour. 7/6 to 10/6.
- Cuspidata (The Japanese Yew)**—Differs from the English Yew by its paler, rather broader leaves; very hardy. 7/6.
- Erecta Lutea (Golden)**—10/6 to 15/-.
- Erecta Overeynder (Upright)**—5/- to 10/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Tecoma Capensis**—Orange scarlet. 1/6.
- Lindleyana**—Strong climber, flowers delicate mauve with darker veins, glossy foliage. 1/6.
- Mackenii**—Deep rose pink, free flowering. 1/6.
- Smithii**—Orange yellow, with brown reverse. 1/6.
- Telopea Oreades** (Victorian Waratah)—A small and more easily grown form of the well-known N.S.W. Waratah, flowers freely produced, deep red and somewhat flat, very hardy. 2/-.
- Speciosissima**—The well-known N.S.W. Waratah, producing large crimson flowers. 5/- to 7/6.
- Thea Chinensis** (Tea Plant)—Flowers white and fragrant. 3/6.
- Chinensis Rosea**—A variety with rose-coloured flowers. 3/6.
- Thryptomene Mitchelliana**—A compact, bushy, heath-like shrub, with slender branches, covered in winter and early spring with tiny myrtle-like flowers. Prefers a sandy soil free from manures; 3 to 4 feet. 2/- to 2/6.
- Thunbergia Gibsonii** (the Orange Glory Creeper)—A fast-growing evergreen twiner covered with deep orange blooms almost throughout the year. Requires a well-drained situation in full sun. 1/6.
- Thuja Obtusa Chabo-hiba**—Green, compact pyramid. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Occidentalis** (American or Western Arbor Vitæ)—These shrubs are much harder than the Biota Oriental Arbor Vitæ, and will stand in hotter and more exposed situations. Suitable for tubs and specimens for formal gardens. Dwarf varieties also suitable for rockeries. Respond well to light trimming. 3/6.
- Occidentalis Aurea**—Golden variety. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Occidentalis Boothii**—Very compact, conical shape. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Occidentalis Caucasica**—Neat form, globular, perfect finish, pale green. 2/6.
- Occidentalis Columbia**—Tall growing, conical, variegated with white. 2/6 to 10/6.
- Occidentalis Compacta**—Very dwarf and compact. 3/6 to 10/6.
- Occidentalis Froebellii**—Dwarf, compact, and naturally ball shaped; ideal for tubs. 3/6.
- Occidentalis Globosa**—Similar in growth to Froebellii. 3/6.
- Occidentalis Pygmea**—Very dwarf and attractive dark green. 3/6.
- Occidentalis Pyramidalis**—Has the habit of the Roman Cypress, and will be wanted when better known, being upright and slender. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Occidentalis Recurva Rheingold**—A beautiful colour form, golden in summer, becoming bronze coloured in autumn. 3/6.
- Occidentalis Spathii**—Dwarf form with heath-like foliage, brownish in colour. 2/6.
- Occidentalis Versmanni**—Strong grower, compact, conical. 3/6.
- Occidentalis Vervæneana**—Strong, conical. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Occidentalis Warreana**—Dwarf, conical. 2/6.
- Occidentalis Warreana Lutescens**—Yellowish foliage. 7/6.
- Thuyopsis Dolabrata**—A slow-growing conifer, very distinct, and adapted for small gardens; 30 feet. 2/6 to 7/6.
- Dolabrata Nana** (Latevirens)—Dense, dwarf form. 3/6.
- Dolabrata Variegata**—Variegated foliage. 3/6.
- Tilia Europea** (Lime or Linden)—A first-class ornamental tree for cool districts. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Platophylla**—Much larger leaves than the Europea. 2/6.
- Toxicophlea Spectabilis**—A shrub of 6 feet with unusual thick purplish foliage; flowers pure white, sweetly scented, followed by large purple fruit. 1/6.
- Tristania Conferta**—A fine quick-growing evergreen tree, with broad foliage. Suitable for street planting in hot districts. 2/-.
- Vaccinium Corymbosum** (the American Blue-berry)—Foliage is highly coloured in the autumn. 3/6.
- Katharine**—
- Pioneer**—

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

- Veronica Andersonii**—Blue bottle-brush-like flowers. 2/6.
- Andersonii Variegata**—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white; 3 feet. 2/6.
- Autumn Glory**—A hardy, free-flowering and attractive variety, producing intense violet blooms for several months of the year. 1/6.
- Buxifolia**—Neat, compact habit, forms good single specimen or dwarf hedge, white; 3 feet. 2/-.
- Cupressoides**—A compact, small-growing bush with cypress-like foliage. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Imperialis**—Rich wine crimson flowers with glossy foliage, dwarf. Balled. 2/6.
- Speciosa**—Very attractive flowers, violet purple. 2/6.
- Viburnum Americanum** (The Cranberry Bush)—Of open spreading habit, very decorative in fruit. 2/6.
- Bituensis**—Similar to Carlesii, flowers not as large, beautiful autumn foliage. Deciduous. 2/6.
- Burkwoodii**—Evergreen shrub with very fragrant tubular white flowers tinted with pink. Similar to the favourite Carlesii, but much hardier. 2/6.
- Carlesii**—A very hardy flowering shrub, flowers white, shaded pink, resembling the shape of Bouvardia flowers; very sweetly scented. Deciduous. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Fragrans**—A hardy shrub, flowers white and wax-like; very fragrant. 2/6.
- Japonicum**—A sturdy bush with handsome shiny leaves and very fragrant white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red berries. 2/- to 2/6.
- Lantana Versicolor**—The foliage is pale yellow in the spring and summer, changing to various colours in the autumn. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Macrocephalum** (Chinese Guelder Rose)—An evergreen shrub with enormous white flowers. 2/6.
- Nudum**—Uncommon, free flowering, berries blue black. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Odoratissimum**—An evergreen species which makes a good bush. Flowers white and fragrant; 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6.
- Opulus** (The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree)—2/-.
- Opulus flore pleno** (The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree)—Good for autumn foliage. 2/6.
- Rhytidophyllum**—A new evergreen variety with large crinkled leaves, buff underneath. Large clusters of yellowish-white flowers in spring, succeeded by red berries in autumn. 3/6.
- Sargenti**—A new large-leaved variety, very showy. 3/6.
- Tinus**—Flowers white, followed by black berries; suitable for hedges; 6 feet. 1/6 to 2/-.
- Tinus Lucidum** (Laurustinus)—A dense shrub with conspicuous clusters of white flowers. 2/-.
- Tinus Lucidum Variegatum**—Leaves attractively variegated golden yellow. 2/6.
- Tomentosum**—Evergreen, producing large heads of white flowers. 2/- to 2/6.
- Tomentosum Plicatum** (Japanese Snowball)—One of the most showy of deciduous flowering shrubs. Flowers pure white in rounded clusters at the end of the twigs, followed by red berries. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Wrightii**—Very fine red berries in cluster, crimson autumn foliage. 2/6 to 5/-.
- Virgilia Capensis**—A very fast-growing shrub with attractive foliage and handsome pea-shaped purple and white flowers. 2/-.
- Vitex Agnus Castus** (The Chaste Tree)—Deciduous shrub, greyish foliage and terminal panicles of lilac blue flowers; 5 to 6 feet. 2/-.
- Vitis Alicante Bouchet**—The ornamental vine, which turns a glorious bright scarlet in the autumn; very hardy and vigorous. 1/6.
- Coignetiae**—A variety with enormous leathery leaves in autumn, making a gorgeous colour display of yellow, orange, and crimson. 2/-.
- Heterophylla**—A variable climber. Berries vary from pale porcelain blue to bright blue dotted with black. 2/6.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS—continued

WEIGELA (syn. Diervilla)

Beautiful hardy deciduous shrubs of 6 feet or more, clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers produced abundantly in spring. Can be supplied in small or large plants as desired. 2/- to 2/6.

Abel Carriere—Rich rosy crimson, extremely floriferous.

Amabilis—Pale pink.

Alba—White.

Arborea Grandiflora—Mauve pink, changing to white.

Cameleon—Clear pink, changing to red, purplish bud.

Candida—Pure white.

Coquette—Good rose pink, large flowers.

Eva Rathke—Dark crimson, recommended; 4 feet.

Gigantiflora—Flesh pink.

Le Printemps—Large pink flowers.

Nana Variegata—Fleshy white flowers, attractive variegated foliage.

Rosea—Fine rosy pink, one of the best.

Variegata—Similar to above, with fine variegated foliage.

Splendens—Yellow flowers in summer, grown for its fine autumn foliage.

Stelznerii—Bright pink.

Styracia—Clear rose, buds red, extremely floriferous.

Van Houttei—Rosy pink and white, effective and free flowering.

Willow—See *Salix*.

Wistaria Floribunda—Violet-blue flowers. 3/6.

Multijuga—Lavender. 3/6.

Multijuga Alba—White. 3/6.

Multijuga Alba Odora—White, sweet-scented. 3/6.

Multijuga fl. pl.—Lavender, double form. 3/6.

Multijuga Rosea—Pale pink. 3/6.

Multijuga Superba—Superb form with racemes of very long flowers. 7/6.

Sinensis—Flowers pale lavender. 2/-.

Sinensis flore pleno—Double lavender. 2/6.

SPECIMEN TREES

From the following list we can supply specimen trees specially selected, from 10 to 15 feet in height, at prices ranging from 21/- to 63/-, according to size and variety of plant. These are suitable where immediate effect is required.

Acer Negundo Argenteum Variegatum.

Oak Coccinea.

Acer Opulifolium.

Oak Imbricaria.

Acer Platanoides Purpurea.

Oak Lusitanica.

Acer Platanoides Schwedlerii.

Oak Macrocarpa.

Acer Virginianum.

Oak Palustris.

Æsculus Hippocastanum.

Oak Rubra.

Betula Alba, Pendula Youngii.

Oak Turkey.

Cratægus Layii.

Plane Oriental.

Cratægus Mexicana.

Populus Alba.

Elm Horizontalis.

Populus Bolleana.

Elm Weeping.

Populus Deltoides.

Elms in varieties.

Populus Dilatata.

Fagus Sylvatica.

Populus Golden.

Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea.

Populus Monilifera.

Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea Grafted.

Populus Yunnanense.

Fraxinus Americana.

Sorbus Aucuparia.

Fraxinus Excelsior.

Tilia Europea.

Fraxinus Excelsior Aurea.

Tilia Platophylla.

Liquidambar Styraciflua.

STOCKS

Prices on Application

Apples—Northern Spy
Apricots

Peaches
Pears

Plums
Quinces

Table showing the Number of Plants required for an Acre of Land.

Distance Apart.	Number of Plants.	Distance Apart.	Number of Plants.	Distance Apart	Number of Plants.
Feet		Feet		Feet	
30	48	16	169	8	680
28	55	15	193	7	889
26	64	14	222	6	1,241
24	75	13	257	5	1,742
22	90	12	302	4	2,722
20	100	11	360	3	4,840
19	120	10	435	2	10,890
18	134	9	537	1	43,560
17	150				

A Few Hints to Amateur Planters

The land should be well prepared by ploughing and harrowing to a depth of not less than nine inches, in dry land twelve inches, and properly drained if too wet or any soakage from higher land occurs.

When trees arrive they should at once be unpacked and watered if at all dry. If not ready to plant at once, dig a trench sufficiently deep to cover the roots. The bundles of trees (usually tied up in tens) can be put into the trench and roots well covered with fine soil; in this state they will keep fresh for weeks.

In planting, the roots of the trees should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and all bruised parts cut off. The holes should be dug deep and wide enough to take the roots without any doubling up or cramping. The trees, bushes, etc., should be planted a shade deeper than they have been in the ground previously. This can easily be seen by the different colour of the bark, and will leave the tree in the same position as in the nursery when the ground has settled down.

Distance for planting is usually twenty feet apart; less will do for Plums and Cherries and for small private gardens. Gooseberries and Currants six to eight feet apart; Raspberries in rows six feet apart, one foot in the row; Strawberry plants fifteen to eighteen inches, thirty inches between the rows.

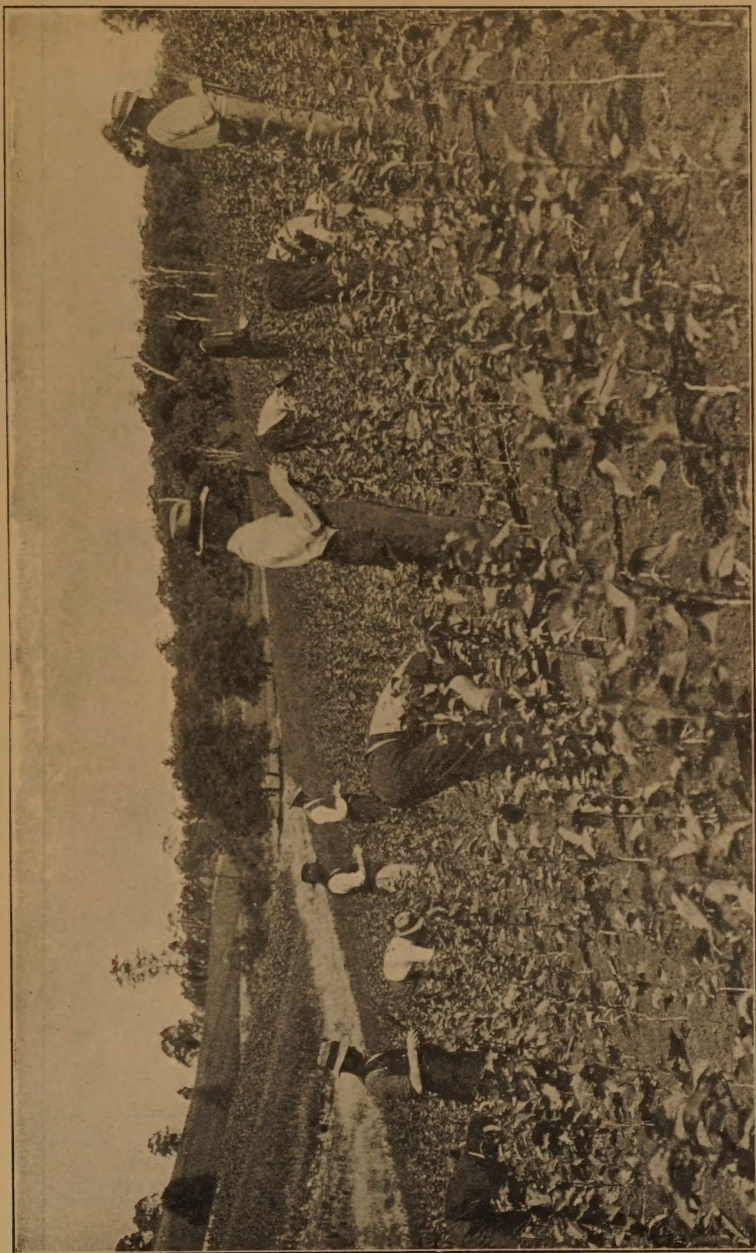
When planted, Almonds, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Persimmons, Mulberries, etc., should be cut back to six or eight inches from the stem; maiden trees or rods cut back to the height the stem is required, usually twelve to fifteen inches. Currants, Gooseberries, and Vine should be cut down to two or three buds. Citrus trees (Oranges, Lemons, etc.) should be cut back same as other fruit trees, and if the leaves shrivel they should be cut off; they should also be staked and tied so as not to move about with the wind. Walnuts and other nuts are not pruned.

C. A. NOBELIUS & SONS PTY. LTD.,

Gembrook Nurseries, Emerald.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The prices shown in this catalogue are for plants of our own selection at the Nursery. Freight and delivery charges must be paid by the purchaser.



BUDDING CHERRIES AT GEMBROOK NURSERIES

A book on Espalier growing

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by Alan Edmunds

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This is a unique book that tells in simple non-technical language, illustrated by diagrams and photos, how to train either a dwarf apple or a normal fruit tree to a beautiful shape against the wall of your home, the fence, or a trellis.

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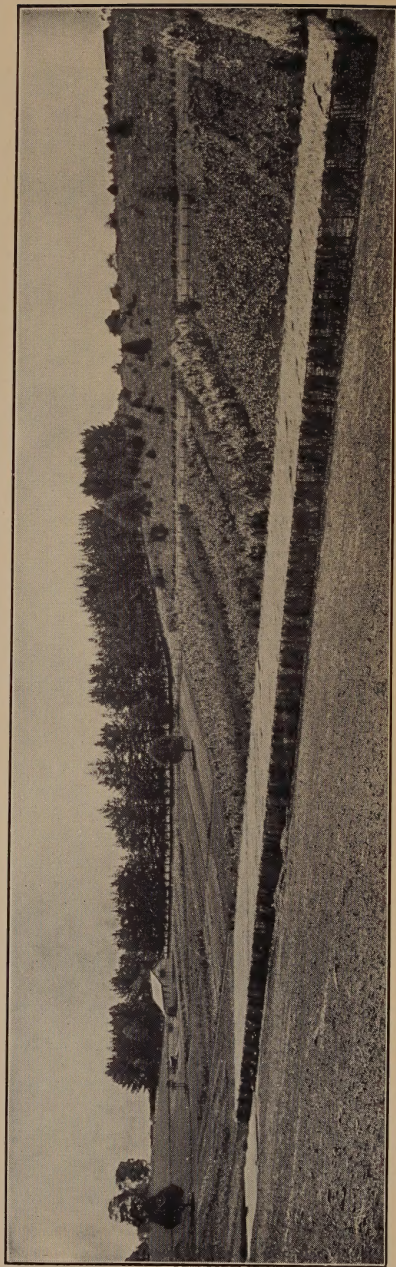
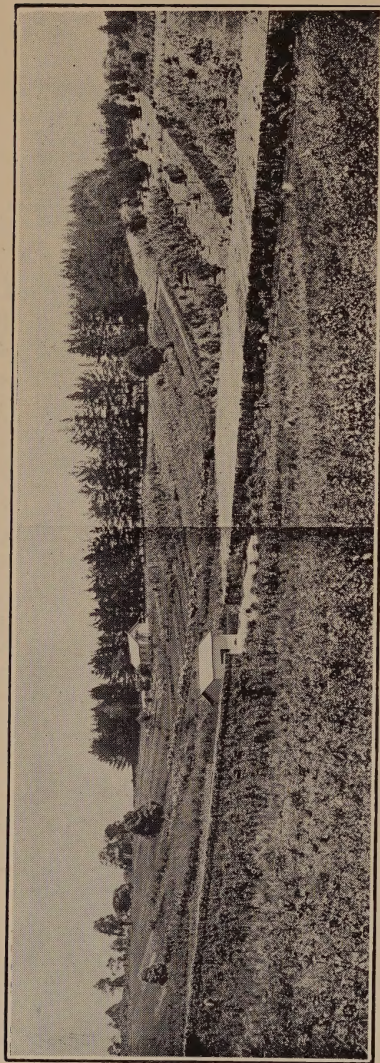
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SECTION OF
ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND SHRUBS



ORNAMENTAL SECTION SHOWING BUSH HOUSE

